

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ISGRIGG & SON

Awarded Contract For Erecting New High School Building.

The contract for the general construction work on the new high school building has been awarded to Isgrigg & Son, contractors, of Greensburg. The board of school trustees decided to give the contract to that firm about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The bids for the work were opened Tuesday afternoon, but the total estimates for the building, plumbing and wiring, as submitted by the lowest bidders amounted to about \$60,000, which was about \$4,000 above the appropriation which could be made for the erection of the building. It was necessary, therefore, to make certain changes to bring the total within the amount available by the school board.

The bids for the general construction as submitted on the original plan, were as follows:

Dunlap & Co.	\$56,482
M. M. Shipp	52,289
Isgrigg & Son	49,567

As the bid of Isgrigg & Son was over \$2,500 less than the next highest competitor, the board decided to accept the bid and make such changes as would reduce the work of construction. It was agreed to leave the gymnasium unfinished, as this can be completed at any time. The construction of the partitions between several of the rooms was changed and the cost of the interior finish in several places was reduced. The final contract price of the successful bidder was \$45,869.

The contract for the wiring, plumbing and heating was awarded to W. A. Watson, of Greensburg, his bid being \$8,791, making the contract price for the entire building \$54,660.

The contractors who will erect the building are well known here. They built the Masonic temple and the Greenmann furniture factory here and have erected a number of other buildings in southern Indiana. They are now giving their attention to the construction of school buildings and during the past year have completed several of the finest school buildings erected in the state.

They will begin to tear down the present building Monday and will go to work immediately upon the new building. According to the contract, the building must be finished before November 10. The contract provides that the builders will pay liquidated damages of \$12.50 for each day after that time until the building is completed.

The fixtures and heating plant of the old building have been retained by the board, and will be stored until sold or used. Part of the heating plant will be sold to the firm securing the contract for installing the plumbing and heating plant.

O. O. O.

All members are requested to be present Wednesday night. Business of importance. George Schwab, Pres. mld Ed Kidd, Sec'y.

No lottery in this. Everybody is a winner, at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House. Call in and have it explained. Every inquirer is entitled to a \$1.00 coupon gratis. mwf-d&w

*Frank R. Boyd, J. R. Dunlap and J. E. Kerry were here from Columbus Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dunlap is among those who are submitting bids on the contract for constructing a new high school building.

Save your Star bread labels Redeemable at any grocery.

House Cleaning

Brighten Your Furniture With Stay Bright Polish 25c and 50c per bottle.

For Floor and All Interior Work use No Fault Varnish

A Brush Free with Every Quart or More

PHONE YOUR WANTS
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Phone No. 633

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. J. P. Grime is reported ill today at her home on West Second street.

Miss Anna Day, an employe at the woolen mills, had her finger mashed Tuesday and will be laid off for a few days.

Mrs. James Gabriel came over from North Vernon this morning. They are making arrangements to remove to Seymour again in the near future.

Estel Hancock and other members of the orchestra, went to Scottsburg last night to furnish music for the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Abe Freeman, of Surprise, who has been in failing health for some time, is quite poorly. She is suffering from heart trouble and a complication of diseases.

If you have a desirable piece of property to rent that is located in a good residence district and not too far out, insert an ad in The Republican for such houses are in demand.

Several of the preliminary games in the gold tournament at the Country Club have been played this week, and the winners are practicing for the next series. All the games of the first series must be played before Saturday evening.

Oscar Aufderheide, a passenger brakeman on the B. & O. S-W., was brought to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Aufderheide, of East Second street, yesterday with a badly sprained ankle. He will be layed up again for some time.

ROYALTY'S REUNION

Which, After All, Will Be Pretty Much a Mere Family Party.

London, May 11.—It is known that seven kings besides George V. will attend the funeral of Edward VII. They are: The Kaiser, Emperor William of Germany and king of Prussia; Frederick VIII. of Denmark; King Haakon VII. of Norway; King Alfonso XIII. of Spain; King Manuel II. of Portugal; King Albert of Belgium; King George I. of Greece.

Frederick of Denmark was King Edward's brother-in-law. The Kaiser is the late king's nephew, his mother having been a sister of his majesty. The king of Norway is a son of a brother of the queen mother Alexandra. King Alfonso of Spain is married to a daughter of Princess Beatrice, sister to the late king. King George of Greece is a brother to Queen Alexandra. King Albert of Belgium is a nephew of the late Leopold II., who was an uncle of Victoria, King Edward's mother.

Other mourners will be the queen of Norway, daughter of the late King Edward; the Archduke Ferdinand, representing the emperor of Austria; the dowager empress Marie Feodorovna, sister of Queen Alexandra; the Grand Duke Michael, representing the czar, and the Duke of the Aosta, who will represent the king of Italy.

Not at All Serious.

Washington, May 11.—The cold which began to bother President Taft just about the time he finished his last trip to the west is a little worse today and the president is noticeably hoarse. The cold is not at all serious.

Cuban Drouth Relieved.

Havana, May 11.—Copious rains have broken the unprecedented drouth which has prevailed for the last seven months in Cuba. The people were on the verge of starvation.

Trainmaster D. C. Ward, of the I. & L. Traction Company, was here from Scottsburg this morning on business.

OPEN SHOP POLICY

To Be Maintained on B. & O S-W. According to Announcement

At a conference Tuesday between G. L. Potter, of the B. & O. and the representatives of the Machinists' Union the members of which employed on the B. & O. S-W. are out on a strike, it was announced that hereafter that company would conduct an open shop. The meeting was held to come to some agreement, if possible, concerning the strike which has been in progress for several days among some of the machinists. The strike was not the result of any complaint or grievance which the men on this division had, but was a sympathetic strike to assist the machinists on the B. & O. division to secure the demands they made. But few of the machinists were in favor of the strike, and the majority did not acknowledge the order when it was issued.

Mr. Potter, of the B. & O. attended the conference for the purpose of settling the dispute as it affected the workmen in this division.

The conference did not result in a settlement of the trouble, though Mr. Potter submitted a proposition which was taken under consideration by the representatives of the strikers. This was practically the same as was made to the B. & O. machinists, and which they rejected and resulted in the continuation of the strike and the declaration of the open-shop policy by the managers. Mr. Potter agreed to allow all former shop employes to return to work as individuals, restoring them to their former standing in the benefit association and giving them the preference as against any other applicants for employment. He reserved the right to retain the men who had been given employment since the beginning of the strike and announced that the open-shop policy should be maintained.

CAUSES SICKNESS.

Good Health Impossible with a Disordered Stomach.

There is nothing that will create sickness or cause more trouble than a disordered stomach, and many people daily contract serious maladies simply through disregard or abuse of the stomach.

We urge every one suffering from any stomach derangement, indigestion or dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic, to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, with the distinct understanding that we will refund their money without question or formality, if after reasonable use of this medicine they are not satisfied with the results. We recommend them to our customers every day, and have yet to hear of any one who has not been benefited by them. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a box. Sold in Seymour only at our store.—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

FUNERALS.

The remains of Mrs. Ben Hodapp arrived here from Indianapolis Tuesday evening on the last through car, instead of coming on the Pennsylvania line in the afternoon, as was expected. They were taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Horning, on South Poplar street, shortly before midnight and the funeral will occur at the St. Ambrose Catholic church tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, as was announced.

Don't pay for somebody else's good luck. Trade at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House and be the lucky one. mwf-d&w

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"Adventures of the Girl Spy"

Illustrated Song "Where the Shading Maples Grow"

By Miss Lois Reynolds.

Nice Ripe Pineapples 10c Each

MAYES CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

\$630 IN GOLD.

Found Near the Home of the Late Braxton Foist.

Since the death of Braxton Foist, who died suddenly Friday evening at his home in Redding township, \$630 in gold has been found in a shed adjoining his house, where it had been concealed for several months. Mr. Foist had told no one, except his wife, that the money had been placed there, and although his relatives knew that he had some money, they thought that it was kept in the bank. Mr. Foist, it is said, was keeping the money and expected in a short time to present each of his seven children with \$100 in gold.

It is believed that a large part of his money was concealed in the shed when Mr. Foist was robbed, about a year ago, of \$400. At that time a young man had seen him handling the money and at an opportune time took the money from his pocket. The man was arrested and given a suspended sentence, the stolen money having been made good by his relatives.

The money which was recently found has been placed in a local bank, where it will be kept until the estate is finally settled. Mr. Foist owned about 275 acres of land, some of which is valued at more than \$100.

MINNIE HEINZ CHOSEN.

Will Represent Seymour High School in Declamation Contest.

Minnie Heinz was given first place by the judges of the declamation contest Tuesday evening, and will represent the Seymour High School in the contest of the Southeastern Indiana High School Association at North Vernon Friday.

Miss Heinz gave her declamation in a very pleasing manner and will be able to successfully compete with the contestants of North Vernon.

There were five contestants and all the declamations were given in a very commendable manner. It is evident that those who spoke possess much ability and will make a strong showing in future contests.

Fred Bacon, the representative in the oratorical contest, delivered his oration with much force, and will be a strong contestant in the association contest. His subject was "Tusitula."

A number of teachers and students will attend the association meeting Friday, in which five other schools will be represented. The local school will not enter any of the athletic contests on account of the early closing of the term.

Natural Results of Old Age.

With old age come feebleness and loss of power. The organs act more slowly and less effectively than in youth. It is hard to get sufficient nourishment from the food to keep strong because the digestion is weak. We want to say to every aged person in this vicinity if they only knew how our cod liver and medicine, Vinol, strengthens the organs of digestion and creates strength we would not be able to get it fast enough to supply the demand. Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

State Delegate.

Mrs. James H. Carter went to Cincinnati this morning to attend the Tenth Biennial Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Carter is one of the eight delegates from Indiana. Mrs. Lynn Faulkner, an alternate, will go to Cincinnati in the morning to attend the meeting. The Federation will be in session for eight days.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Dishes and nice Silver Tawleware given away absolutely free at C. R. Hoffmann's. mwf-d&w

For Sale

7 Room House On Indianapolis Avenue

Will net eight per cent. on investment

Price \$1400

FRED EVERBACK AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhous Drug Store
PHONE 316



MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN.

Several Local Physicians on Program of Sixth Annual District Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting and banquet of the Fourth Indiana Councillor District Medical Association will be held at Lawrenceburg, Friday, May 27. The committee in charge of the meeting has arranged to hold the scientific session on board the steamer "Kentucky." The social session and banquet will be held in the evening at the Liedertafel hotel at Lawrenceburg.

On the program are a number of Seymour physicians. Dr. J. K. Ritter will give a paper upon the subject, "General Consideration of Diseases of the Nervous System." Among the other physicians who have been invited to take part in the discussions are, Drs. M. F. Gerrish, L. B. Hill, J. A. Shields, A. G. Osterman, J. H. Carter and G. G. Graessle.

NEW EXCHANGE BOARD.

Direct Service Inaugurated Between Seymour and Dudleytown.

The new telephone exchange at Dudleytown has been opened. About twenty telephones have already been connected and others will be soon. The intention is to do considerable work in developing the service in that direction. Seymour will have direct connection with the Dudleytown exchange and the subscribers should have good service as a consequence.

Heretofore there has only been a party line of five or six phones extending from here to Dudleytown. This is a part of the county where but little has been done to develop the telephone service and as the farmers are industrious it ought to be a good field in which to work. When that neighborhood has been given good service there will be several others in which to work to extend the business of the local company. It will mean a great deal for Seymour, and it is hoped that the good work will be pushed till we have direct connection and good telephone service at least with every community in ten miles of Seymour and even further.

M. H. M. S. Meets at Columbus.

The district meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church will hold a district meeting at Columbus tomorrow. A number of ladies from here will attend the meeting. It is desired that those who find it convenient meet at the interurban station for the 8:43 car.

NICKEL TONIGHT

"HENRY'S NEW HAT" and "IMAGINATION" (COMEDIES) Illustrated Song "HELLO, ANGEL FACE" By Miss Anna E. Carter

THERE IS NOTHING

That will spoil your watch quicker than old, rancid oil. Before it is ruined have it cleaned by

Albert Meseke
Expert Watch Repairer and Jeweler
Room 4 Masonic Temple

THROWN BY WIDL PONY.

Roscoe Wascom, of Brownstown, Seriously Injured in Accident.

Roscoe Wascom, of Brownstown, was thrown by a young horse, which he was trying to break to ride, Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, and was seriously injured. He had started out on the Vallonia road and was near the old brick yards, when the pony became stubborn, threw him and stepped on his neck. A deep gash was cut in his throat and he was soon picked up by some men who happened to be not far away. He was taken to Dr. Heller's office at Brownstown in a semi-conscious condition, but afterwards regained consciousness. He was worse again in the evening and was speechless for some time. He was reported better today, and with good chances for recovery, though his condition is considered serious and will be for three or four days.

Several stitches were required in dressing the wound in his throat, which came near being fatal. He is about twenty years of age and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Omri Wascom, of Brownstown. Mrs. Wascom has been in a serious condition since she heard of the accident, and is also under the care of a physician.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GO TO
LOUISVILLE
FOR
Ringling Bros. Circus
Saturday, May 14th
Excursion Rates
VIA
Indianapolis and Louisville
Traction Co.
Tickets Good Returning on Any Car

RUSTIC
"Their Sea Voyage"
(Essanay's Funny Comedy)
SONG
"CHRISTMAS TIME SEEMS YEARS AND YEARS AWAY"

THE LOGS OF BRUSSELS.

Relied Upon to Stand Between Their Masters and Danger.

In Brussels, not long ago, a very interesting congress took place in connection with the competitions for dogs trained for the defense of their master and his property and for police dogs.

The program under discussion was divided into two sections, that for dogs privately trained for the defense of their master and his property, and that for police dogs. In the former section dogs of all kinds are used and the matter of training is individual and according to the owner's personal idea. Belgium has an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime (probably due to its lax punishments), and a solitary pedestrian in a lonely, unfrequented neighborhood has often a poor chance even in daylight unless armed.

At night even the outskirts of the towns and villages are unsafe, and this is why so many men whose occupations oblige them to face the risk of attack train their dogs to defend them. This idea has enormously developed of late years in Belgium, and competitive trials are now numerous, which with their good prizes and the high sums for which trained dogs are often sold greatly encourage the breaking in of suitable dogs.

Many men in Brussels keep a dog solely as a defense for going to and from work, and on any large vacant space of ground one is sure to find some man training his dog with this purpose in view.

Certain lessons must be learned for their own safety by the dogs used solely for defense and police dogs, of whom is required a more subtle intelligence. For instance, they must refuse to accept food from any one, although their master may not be present to restrain them.

Another item settled on the program was the height of the jumps required of the dogs. Both defense and police dogs must be able to jump a fence boarding at least seven feet high, with a maximum ordinarily of eight feet, though some dogs can jump nearly ten feet. With a ditch of over seven feet to take first the hedge must be at least three feet high, and the animals, which jump at the word of command, must come back over the obstacle the instant they are called.

The dog's capability of guarding his master's property is always tested by means of an individual dressed like an "apache," the point to be aimed at being that the dog will only attack him when he actually touches the property.

THE MOTHER OF HEROISM.

Is Civilization, Not Barbarism, Says Mr. Carnegie, Apostle of Peace.

"We still hear war extolled at times as the mother of valor and the prime agency in the world's advancement," writes Andrew Carnegie. "By it, we are told, civilization has spread and nations been created, slavery abolished, the American Union preserved. It is even held that without war human progress would have been impossible."

"The answer: Men were first savages who preyed upon each other like wild beasts, and so they developed a physical courage which they shared with the brutes. Moral courage was unknown. War was almost their sole occupation. Peace existed only for short periods that tribes might regain strength to resume the sacred duty of killing each other."

"Civilization has advanced just as war has receded, until in our day peace has become the rule and war the exception."

"Arbitration of international disputes grows more and more in favor. Successive generations of men now live and die without seeing war; and instead of the army and navy furnishing the only careers worthy of gentlemen, it is with difficulty that civilized nations can to-day obtain a sufficient supply of either officers or men."

"In the past man's only method for removing obstacles and attaining desired ends was to use brute courage. The advance of civilization has developed moral courage. We use more beneficent means than men did of old. Britain in the 18th century used force to prevent American independence. In more recent times she graciously grants Canada the rights denied America; and, instead of coercing the Dutch in South Africa, wins them by granting self-government."

"The greatest force is no longer that of brutal war but the supreme force of gentleness and generosity. The true heroism inspired by moral courage prompts firemen, policemen, sailors, miners and others to volunteer and risk their lives to save the lives of their fellowmen. Such heroism is now of everyday occurrence."

"The pen is rapidly superseding the sword. Arbitration is banishing war. More than 500 international disputes have already been peacefully settled. Civilization, not barbarism, is the mother of true heroism."

Be a Man.

There is something despicable in a strong, healthy young man who is continually whining over his lot, in life, excusing indifference and inaction because of hard luck or some cruel fate which has put stumbling-blocks in his way. No matter what your environment, or what you may be called upon to go through, face life like a man, without whining. Turn your face to the sun, your back to the shadows, and look the world in the face without wincing. Make the most of your circumstances. See the battles in it and not the ugly features. This is the way to improve an unfortunate environment.

Seven out of ten people have a funny walk.

NOT ALL IN WAR.

There Are "Horror" of Peace Which Need the Reformer's Attention.

Under the head, "Horror Other Than Those of War," the Army and Navy Journal calls attention to the advocates of disarmament to the annual peaceful slaughter by fire and murder and railroad accidents, in mines and factories and tenement houses. The majority of the latter horrors are unnecessary, because preventable. The shocked wavers of the "war is hell" flag, who blindly wade through the horrors of peace, might with advantage to the race, take the criticism of the Journal to heart, says the New York Press.

According to the former authority, during 1907 there were 1,449 persons killed and 5,654 injured by conflagrations. In the cities of the United States there are 4.5 fires to 1,000 population, against 0.8 of one fire in the European cities. Here is a chance to do some good reform work in the anti-horror line. Of every 1,000 men employed in our coal mines we kill 3.39, while France is killing 0.9 of one miner, and Great Britain 1.25. Another opportunity to work for the decrease of an unnecessary because preventable "peaceful horror."

In the matter of murders we enjoy a similarly striking pre-eminence. Chicago averages 118 a year, Paris 15, and London 20. Our murderers dispose of about 10,000 persons per annum. Some 200 of these murderers are convicted and punished. In Germany, where standing armies are around under foot everywhere, "95 per cent of the murderers are brought to justice." We enjoy forty-three times as many murders per million of inhabitants as Canada. Still another opportunity appears for a crusade against a peaceful horror—our criminal laws.

The annual railroad and street car slaughter offers an equally attractive field for the man in search of horrors to eliminate. The abolition of preventable disease, which takes toll by the million, where the victims of all the other horrors combined total only thousands in comparison, might, one should imagine, attract the burning zeal of the "horror" remover.

The logic of this sort of argument put forward in support of armies is not impeccable. In fact, the armies rest on quite other support in their justification. Nevertheless, there is much food for thought in the figures set forth above.

WHEN THE CHERRY BLOOMS.

Everything in Japan Leads Up to and Dates from That Time.

"Everywhere in Japan the gala season of the year is when the cherry blossoms. Everything leads up to, waits upon and dates from the time of the cherry blossom" far more than from the time of the chrysanthemums," writes Eliza Ruhamah Seidmore in the Century. "In that month the whole empire is wreathed in rose color from Kinsu to the furthest north."

"Every one goes to see the cherry blossoms as a matter of course. No one foregoes a sight of the 'charming sakura' of his neighborhood, and the very poorest will trudge to some famous place to see some historic tree when they cannot pay the low rates at which all railroads run the many special cherry blossom excursion trains."

"Prince Ito took as much pride in the avenue of cherry trees and the perfect specimens of rare trees blooming among the evergreens of his Oiso villa down on the 'brocade coast' as in the realization of his greatest dreams of empire. Admiral Togo has planted cherry trees to commemorate his visits here and there, as has Gen. Nogai, and both have written poems to knighthood's flower."

In the April sunshine, better still by moonlight and best of all by the poet's pale, pure light of dawn, the blooming cherry tree is the most ideally wonderful beautiful tree that nature has to show, and its shortlived glory makes the enjoyment the keener and more poignant."

"Light radiates from it. There is a soft pink electric glare overhead, beneath and all around when one stands under branches laden with masses of flowers even more compact than any green foliage that grows. Wind and rain make havoc with buds and petals and rain is the April rule in Japan."

"With its flowering its mission is accomplished, for the Japanese cherry tree is not cherry tree in our practical, material sense. It does not have to work for a living and produce a crop for the market. When its burst of beauty is over nothing more is expected of it. Its whole strength is well and wisely spent in flowering and it rests in peace until the season rolls around again."

Weather and Animals.

Of the superstitions connected with weather and animals the following are common: If a cat sneezes it is a sign of rain. The goat utters a peculiar cry before rain. When the fox barks at night there will be a storm. The sandmole makes a mournful noise just before frost. If rats and mice make much noise it indicates rain. If the deer's coat is gray in October a severe winter will follow. If the dog eats grass in the morning it will surely rain before night. The wind will blow from the point the cat faces when she washes her face, and fair weather will follow. It is a sign of rain if the cat washes her head behind the ears. Cats rub against an object before a storm. Sheep are said to ascend hills and scatter before clear weather, but if they beat and seek shelter it will snow.

While we do not amount to much, we have never written a letter with red ink.

IN CHINESE KITCHENS,

Where It Is Impossible to Tell Mistresses from Servants.

The tourist cannot truthfully say he is acquainted with the home life of the Chinese until he penetrates their kitchens, and this privilege is accorded to few foreign men, for the simple reason that the women of the house are usually to be found there.

You would not, however, know if they were mistresses or servants. Rich Chinese are more or less polygamous. The real or number one wife ceases to be ornamental and might sometimes be mistaken for the charwoman. Your host will not enlighten you, naturally. Anyhow, by the etiquette of the language, he would introduce even his best wife in terms of singular deprecation.

Chinese cooking ranges are invariably built in of plastered brick or concrete, and in a large house there may be two or three. What surprises the foreigner is the apparent absence of flues.

Sometimes there is a flue, the chimney going only part way up the wall, but often there is none because the only fuel used is, practically, dry straw or charcoal. Fuel has long been the great domestic problem of China, all wood having been cut off centuries ago and coal mining being undeveloped. Coal imported from abroad has long been in use among foreigners, but Chinese houses had no stoves suitable for its use. American iron ranges are now feeling their way in, and coal will be abundant as soon as the railway anatomy is complete.

Another change yet to come is the piping of water throughout central China; there is practically no water supply above the level of the houses. It is all lifted from the rivers and carried into the cities daily by hundreds of coolies, who fill the stone cisterns or earthenware ranges of each house at rate not exceeding 10 cents a month. There was a tremendous outcry among the river boatmen when steam launches were admitted to inland waters, but the installation of tanks and piping would invite a revolution.

TIN IS USEFUL.

How Greatly It Has Figured at Different Epochs.

The tin can and the tin dinner pail are characteristic of the times. They bear out the contention that for some reason tin during the days of its high popularity is always a tell-tale in its use of the tenor of the period. The Greeks used tin with copper and made bronze. They used it for ornaments and dishes. That was the day of simple and lasting things in art and other matters.

The Romans put a different amount of tin into copper and tempered the bronze that resulted. They used it for swords. Those were the days of brawn and blood. In the 13th and 14th centuries tin again came into general use. It had been overlooked for many years. Tin and copper in the right proportion make bell metal. Those were the days of the rich churches, the fine cathedrals, of Gothic art and architecture; when life was hard and devotion was the trend of the times, tin played an important part.

The next unusual demand for tin was in the 18th century. That was the time when humanity began to take out patents on death, the era when mechanical warfare first began to be waged. They wanted tin to alloy with the brass in the field guns. Tin then took to itself a new popularity in howitzer, mortar and siege guns. Before that, in America, what tin was used was mixed with lead and made into colonial pewter. Those were the times of the nation's simplicity. Now we find tin in name and substance playing an active part in American life. And modern times stand more than anything else for industrial development and an attempt to solve economic riddles. The tin cans is present in both these activities.

ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

It is estimated that the new pay-as-you-enter street cars have lessened the number of accidents in getting on and off the cars by half.

Metal filament incandescent lamps are now being used on ships and railroad cars.

In localities where water power is plentiful and the cost of coal high there is no question but what it is more economical to do all the heating and cooking in the home by electricity.

After a most careful record kept by a Chicago company it was shown that the electric vehicle was considerably cheaper to operate than the horse drawn delivery wagons and trucks. When it is remembered that the electric vehicle makes a better appearance, travels faster and can be handled quicker and easier there is no question but what it will ultimately displace the horse.

A wireless telegraph instrument is used in Spain to detect the approach of thunder storms.

Half a million telegraph messages were sent from the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York last year.

By the aid of wireless telegraphy the sinking steamship Kentucky called a sister ship sixty-five miles away and secured assistance.

Modesty.

"So you put some of that famous poet's lines into your play verbatim!" said the manager.

"Yes," answered the playwright.

"Don't you think that showed a good deal of nerve?"

"Not at all. It was modesty. After reading the famous poet's lines I really did not feel competent to improve on them."—Washington Star.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Something About Its Symptoms and How It Should Be Treated.

Many physicians think that the soreness and aching in the muscles which are usually called muscular rheumatism are really not rheumatism at all, but neuralgia. It belongs to the group of diseases called rheumatic, for it occurs frequently in persons who have other rheumatic or gouty troubles, or in whose family these affections prevail; and it is excited by the same things—exposure to cold and damp, for example, over-fatigue, indiscretion in eating or drinking—that are believed to bring on an attack of rheumatism in the joints.

Any or all of the muscles may be the seat of neuralgia, but those most commonly affected are the muscles of the neck, of the shoulder, and of the loins. In children it often takes the form of stiff neck, while in persons of middle life the muscles of the loins are not infrequently attacked, constituting what is known and dreaded by those who have frequent attacks of lumbago. When the chest muscles are affected—or the sufferer has a stitch in the side—the pain may be so acute as to simulate pneumonia or pleurisy.

The chief symptom of muscular rheumatism is pain in the muscles affected, not usually very severe when the parts are at rest, but sometimes excruciating on attempted motion. A light touch may be painful, while deep and firm pressure gives relief. The acute attack usually begins suddenly, and the pain attains its full severity at the beginning, growing less in the course of two or three days or a week. In the chronic form there is nearly always some soreness and aching in the affected muscles—worse in raw, damp weather.

The internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism of the joints. The pain may be relieved by dry heat—the old-fashioned treatment for lumbago by ironing the back is good, although a hot-water bag or a hot brick will do just as well, without the disturbance that the movement of the iron causes. Perfect rest is essential.

NOT A MATTER OF RELIGION.

Wearing of Veils by Turkish Women Survival of Old Fashion.

Somehow or other, the opinion has always prevailed that Turkish women wear veils because of their religion. The fact is religion has nothing to do with it. This is how a writer in the Metropolitan explains the custom:

"When the Turks still lived in Tartary, before the time of Mohammed, it was the habit of the men to steal such women for wives as attracted them."

"This led to so much fighting that about the second century after Christ the Turks came together and decided that henceforth the women should go veiled, and should not meet men but dwell in harems as soon as they arrived at womanhood."

"The first twelve or thirteen years of a Turkish girl's life is not different from that of any other girl. She plays with children of both sexes, Turks and Europeans. The instant, however, that she becomes a woman and takes tchirchaf—the loose outer garment which conceals the figure—her companionship with boys ends."

"She no longer accompanies her father or visits that part of the house, called selamlık, where the men are. She lives in the part of the house called haremlik, and begins her education as a woman. She learns what is expected of her as sister, daughter, wife and mother. She is not deprived of her European friends nor of the chance of making new ones. She is permitted to study and to go about freely, although always veiled and attended."

"Turkish women, even the most enlightened of them, are very superstitious. To praise a baby to its mother is all your life is worth should the baby happen to fall ill afterward. The evil eye is the most common belief, and little children, who maybe dressed in the height of European fashion otherwise, will wear under the brim of their hats a piece of garlic or other potent charm against the evil eye."

Jealous.

"He is home from his trip, isn't he?"

"Yes, and his wife fussed at him for not having written her oftener. He claims to have written her lots of letters she never received."

"What did she say to that?"

"She told him that she had received lots of letters that he never had written and now he has made up his mind not to go away any more."—Houston Post.

SPLINTERS.

Rowboats—oarsmen.

The bigger the boarding-house the smaller the grub.

All is not gold that is shoved at you for the real shine.

It is hard to make both ends meet when the financial end is short.

Mrs. Boyce—George, don't you think this new gown is a perfect dream? Mr. Boyce—It is worse than that; it is a nightmare.

Even when you are on the right track you want to keep your eye on the rails.

Bobbs—Did you put your overcoat in camphor last spring? Dobbs—No, I put it in hock.

A balloon may be all right, but some people can't get used to the way it stops at stations.

Fond Father—What are your prospects, young man? Enamored Youth—My father is a plumber. Fond Father—Take her, my son, and may heaven bless you.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

The more you hate a man, the more prosperous he seems to grow.

It seems to use that every day we hear of a new make of automobile.

Telling your troubles is as complete waste of time as a dog barking.

The old-fashioned boy's idea of a great man was a traveling baseball player.

We have our faults, but we have never ended a letter with "I will ring off now."

Latest revised edition: A woman's crown of beauty is several other women's hair.

Title of a new serio-comic song: "It Looks Like Rain; A Right, We Need a Shower."

When it is said of a man, "He is selfish," it is another way of saying he is mean.

Nothing makes a busy man quite so mad as to have a loafer lay out more work for him.

You can't get along with some people, providing you want your own way about anything.

Women like to attend weddings, to hear the big, sweet, juicy promises the bridegrooms make.

Average conversation between men and women: He: "O, you women!" She: "O, you men!"

A woman has no more confidence in her ability to trim her own hat than she has in her husband.

In writing a letter, always remember the recipient won't burn it if there is any reason why he should.

All our life we have been looking for a place where we could catch fish as fast as we threw in our hook.

If your batting average is high enough, you needn't worry for fear the big leagues won't find it out.

It is generally said of an Atchison man who has been married only two months: "He is feeling the yoke."

CURIOUS FACTS.

There is a proposal to establish farms for valuable fur-bearing animals in the forests of Canada.

Upon experiments in aerial navigation for military purposes France spent \$238,500; Germany, \$1,330,000; Austria-Hungary, \$27,500, and Great Britain, \$26,350, in 1908.

Bled eight feet from the ground, a rubber-yielding tree of fifteen inches diameter gives three pints of liquid.

On an average a man requires 1,600 pounds of food per annum, a woman 1,200 pounds and a child 900 pounds.

Of all places of importance, Sydney, New South Wales, is farthest from London as the crow flies—10,120 miles.

In Ceylon the manufacture of salt is a government monopoly, and yielded in 1908 1,760,551 rupees (\$585,000) to the revenue.

Boys over fourteen and girls over twelve are legally entitled to get married without the consent of their parents or guardians in Scotland.

Prison rations in England give 51 2-5 ounces of food daily to the prisoner doing hard labor, but only 46 4-5 ounces in the case of a prisoner doing light labor.

THE INDIAN AGENTS

Are Now the Real Chiefs of the Tribes of the Plains.

The regulations and rations of Uncle Sam have resulted in making the Indian chief of to-day a very feeble and unimpressive imitation of the real thing. Truly his old-time power is quite gone. That power had its origin in the tribal relations, and with these in the process of dissolution under the stringent rules of the Indian bureau a mysterious chief in war paint, war bonnet and eagle feathers lacks the authority by which he once ruled.

Both in literature and in fact the Sioux Indian of the northwest typified the savagery and cruelty of the red race, but even the proud Sioux chieftain has lost his power to command. Red Cloud, who died not long ago, was the last chief who had left to him even the shadow of the old authority.

Years ago, when the government made treaties with the Sioux and undertook to support them, it tried to make it clear that it recognized no right on the part of a chief thereafter to sign anything for his tribe simply because he was a chief. The rule of the government was to deal with the individuals, and only those properly delegated to represent these individuals were recognized.

But the old habits were not easily broken, and it has only been recently that the Indian chiefs have actually been out of jobs. The reverence of the Indians for old age and for the old heads that led in the old days forced an acknowledgment more or less open. In truth, however, the real chiefs of the tribes of the plains are the Indian agents, the representatives of the government. They are the autocrats—in some cases the despots—and their rule has been more effective than that of any of their copper-colored predecessors.

He Couldn't Remember.

"And now," said the temperance lecturer, in conclusion, "I shall be glad to answer any questions concerning the baleful results of the use of intoxicants."

A man with a red nose arose in the audience and said:

"You have studied intoxication for many years?"

"For thirty-two years, sir, and I—"

"Well, I want to ask, in justice to the drinking classes, if you ever in all that time saw a drunken man holding up a lamp post as he is usually pictured in the funny papers?"

SCIENCE NOTES.

The water in Lake Van, in Asiatic Turkey, which is about sixty miles long by from twenty to thirty wide, is so strongly impregnated with potash that the residents along its shores use it to wash clothing without the use of soap.

The amount of carbon exhaled from a man's lungs each day, if it could be solidified, would equal that in a lump of coal weighing half a ton.

The sticks of dynamite used in a year in building the Panama canal, if placed end to end, would reach in a straight line from Boston to Spokane.

Storage battery street cars weighing but five tons, as compared with the ten tons of the ordinary trolley cars, are being tried out in New York.

For some unknown reason humming birds are disappearing from the island of Trinidad. Half a century ago there were eighteen species; now there are but five.

Aluminum, combined with other materials, is appearing as a textile, neckties, shawls, hats and lacings for shoes being among the newest productions.

According to insurance statistics, it requires 300,000 new houses a year to accommodate the increase in population of the United States and 80,000 more to replace those destroyed by fire.

The monopoly which Germany has enjoyed for many years as the only country with deposits of potassium salts has been endangered by the discovery of deposits in Hungary, Russia, Holland, Persia and China.

The lubricating mechanism of a gyroscope car is fitted with an alarm to warn the engineer, for if the axes of the rapidly moving gyroscopes should get hot they would cut through the bearings in an instant.

Heretofore regarded as valueless, a certain kind of soil of which there are large deposits in Denmark has been found to make excellent bricks of light weight and so tough that nails may be driven into them without cracking.

Fifty-ton loads of coke can be dumped from up-to-date steel freight cars in less than two minutes.

Siam exports about a million tons of rice a year, breaking the record last year with 1,028,671 tons.

WITH THE SAGES.

Anger may repay with thee for an hour, but not repose with thee for a night. The countenance of anger is hatred; the continuance of hatred turns malice. The anger is not warrantable which hath seen two suns.—Quarles.

The true overcoming is not in shaping outward things to suit our will, but in living out our life patiently, trustfully, and kindly, through whatever the outward things may be.—Brooke Herford.

It's good to have money, and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.—Lorimer.

A friendship which makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—Addison.

We may see many struggling against adversity who yet are happy; and more, although abounding in wealth, who are most wretched.—Tacitus.

Retribution may come from any voice. Surely, help and pity are rarer things—more needful for the righteous to bestow.—George Eliot.

The man who does not look up will look down, and the spirit which does not dare to soar is destined, perhaps, to grovel.—Beaconsfield.

It is a good thing to have good friends, but not to be dominated too much or too long by their example.—Rev. Wm. Dickie.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life; nor temperate who considers pleasure the highest good.—Cicero.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Diamonds are almost perfectly transparent to X-rays.

Every day the railroads of New York City move 85 per cent of the population of the city.

A Violet Cross league has been formed in Paris with the object of suppressing swearing.

Oklahoma has the greatest Indian population of any of the States of this country, numbering 117,370.

The steamboat inspection service of the United States passed on 7,962 vessels, launches and barges during the year ending June 30 last.

There is an inmate in the Colchester workhouse, England, who is 96 years of age, one who is 92, twenty-one between 80 and 90, and fifty-three between 70 and 80.

The average speed of a homing pigeon in calm weather is 1,210 yards a minute. With a strong wind in the direction of flight, some pigeons have made 1,980 yards, or more than a mile a minute.

The Association of Collegiate Alumni, composed of more than 5,000 members in various cities, is about to test the law of heredity by an investigation of its own membership and antecedents for three generations or more.

"Certain negro characters are of a highly evolved type," said Prof. Arthur Keith in a Hunterian lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, "and I have a suspicion that some of the negroes of the Congo Free State had an old civilization which flourished when Britons were in a primitive state."

S.S.S. THE BEST SPRING TONIC

Most persons, even those who are ordinarily strong and healthy, need a tonic and blood purifier in the Spring. Some have no particular ailment, but are weak, debilitated and run-down. Winter life with its decreased amount of outdoor exercise, and the fact that cold weather has kept the pores of the skin closed, prevented the proper amount of waste and refuse matter from being expelled from the system. These impurities entering the circulation have thinned and weakened the blood, and the body therefore does not receive a sufficient amount of blood nourishment. The general bodily weakness, tired feeling, sickle appetite, poor digestion, etc., show how anaemic the blood has become. Frequently skin diseases, pimples, eruptions, etc., break out and this is evidence of the impurity of the circulation. S. S. S. is the best Spring tonic, because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It is the only medicine on which you can rely to supply the system with the needed tonic effects and at the same time purify and enrich your blood. The use of S. S. S. at this time may save you from a long spell of sickness, and it will certainly prepare you for the strain of the long, hot Summer. S. S. S. is made entirely from roots, herbs and barks; it is Nature's tonic, pure and healthful. It regulates digestion, tones up the stomach, improves the appetite and promotes strong, vigorous health. This will be your best Spring season if you use S. S. S. for your tonic.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Otis E. Gulley,
Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed,
Muncie.

Treasurer of State—Jonee Monahan,
Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount,
Crawfordsville.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley,
Terre Haute.

State Statistician—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.

Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District—Robert M. Miller, Franklin.

Judge Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

The charge of bribery against eight Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, as made by John W. Kern, is, indeed, a serious accusation. It not only charges these members of the Indiana House with being corrupt, but places a taint upon the title of Benjamin F. Shively as United States Senator. The innocent members who were present at that caucus should insist that Kern make the truth known and the eight guilty members published.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain
and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.08; No. 2 red, \$1.10. Corn—No. 2, 64c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Hay—Baled, \$14.50@16.50; timothy, \$13.50@15.00; mixed, \$12.50@13.50. Cattle—\$4.00@7.50. Hogs—\$7.50@9.75. Sheep—\$3.50@5.50. Lambs—\$6.00@9.00. Receipts—3,000 hogs; 1,200 cattle; 450 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18. Corn—No. 2, 65½c. Oats—No. 2, 44c. Cattle—\$3.50@7.75. Hogs—\$7.50@9.75. Sheep—\$3.50@6.50. Lambs—\$6.00@7.85.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17½. Corn—No. 2, 62½c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—\$3.50@8.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@6.70. Hogs—\$5.50@9.65. Sheep—\$5.50@8.20. Lambs—\$8.00@9.25.

At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.22½. Corn—No. 2, 65½c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—\$6.75@8.50. Hogs—\$6.75@9.60. Sheep—\$4.60@8.65. Lambs—\$7.30@10.60.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.25@8.15. Hogs—\$6.00@10.10. Sheep—\$4.00@7.50. Lambs—\$8.00@9.25.

Wheat at Toledo.
Sept., \$1.03½; July, \$1.05; cash, \$1.15.

Date of Yarling Trial.
Windfall, Ind., May 9.—The case of the state of Indiana against Henry Yarling, charged with murder in the first degree in the killing of his neighbor, Charles Smith, by shooting last fall, is set for hearing in the Tipton circuit court June 3. The case was tried at the November term of the court and the jury disagreed.

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"Bromo Quinine"
That is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

DAVID J. HILL

Ambassador to Germany
Col. Roosevelt's Host.



MARGIN OF SAFETY IS MIGHTY NARROW

Senator Lorimer's Constitutional Majority May Fade Away.

Washington, May 10.—It is said in the senate lobby that should the bribery disclosures in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer continue until Lorimer's constitutional majority disappears, it would become the immediate duty of the senate to start an investigation as to his right to retain a seat in that body.

Three members of the Illinois legislature have admitted accepting bribes to vote for Lorimer. He received 108 votes. It required 103 to elect him. If three additional members should confess Lorimer's constitutional majority would have disappeared.

Lorimer Stands Pat.

Chicago, May 10.—While grand juries in Cook and Sangamon counties are hard at work investigating the senatorial bribery scandal, Senator William Lorimer declares emphatically that he will not resign his seat in the senate. "I have no fear that the committee on elections in Washington is going to take up the charges which have been hinted at," he said. "How can they? I know nothing of any bribes having been given by my friends, as it is charged."

Gary Library Gets Money.

Gary, Ind., May 10.—Announcement is made of the gift of \$50,000 by Carnegie for a library building in Gary. It will give a centrally located site. The building will accommodate 50,000 books.

Odd Fellows Lose Hall.

Muncie, Ind., May 10.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Odd Fellows' building in Bethel, eight miles northwest of here, causing a loss of \$3,500.

Unexpected Find of Oil.

Shoals, Ind., May 10.—While drilling a water well at the site of a new prospecting well here, the Shoals Oil company struck a considerable pocket of oil.

Looted Express Office.

Goshen, Ind., May 10.—The station house of the American Express company at Goshen was broken into and looted. The amount obtained is not stated by the company.

FIRST THOUGHT GIVEN TO FARM

Court Relieves Farmers From Jury Duty.

FIELDS REQUIRE ATTENTION

Judge Paulus, at Marion, in Relieving Farmer Veniremen From Jury Duty, Holds That Business of the Court Is of Secondary Importance in Comparison With the Insistent Call of the Fields For Immediate Attention.

Marion, Ind., May 11.—Farming interests are of more consequence in Grant county just now than the business of the circuit court. When the jury was called to consider state cases, Judge H. J. Paulus ascertained that the majority of the eighteen veniremen were farmers and were impatient to be in their fields. Several of the farmers said that it was impossible for them to employ men to take their places, and desired to be excused. Judge Paulus consulted with members of the bar, and it was agreed that all jurors who had urgent need to attend to farm work could be dismissed. But five men in the venire of eighteen remained in the courtroom.

Judge Paulus announced that such cases as demanded immediate trial could be heard by "pick up" juries, but admonished the bailiff to be careful in the selection of jurors. Grant county farmers are busy planting corn, and Judge Paulus and the lawyers at the bar considered that the business of the court could await attention better than the farmers' fields. The fact that Judge Paulus is the owner of nearly 400 acres of fine farm land adjoining Marion on the west is said to have brought forcibly before the court the need of prompt attention to agricultural work at this season of the year.

The business of the court proceeded after the regular veniremen had been dismissed, before a "pick up" jury.

VINCENNES CAR STRIKE

Strike Situation Remains Unchanged Despite a Meeting of Council.

Vincennes, Ind., May 11.—There has been no change in the streetcar strike situation here and no effort has been made to operate the cars, nor has there been any conference among the city officials and the officials of the company. At the regular meeting of the city council the question was scarcely referred to other than to arrange for a special meeting of the body tomorrow evening. Members of the council expressed themselves after the meeting as believing they could do nothing and seem to be wishing to let Mayor McDowell take care of the situation.

State Labor Commissioner Harry Slough called on the mayor and the car company officials, but it is said nothing was accomplished. The company refuses to make statements, but continues to "stand pat" on refusing to take a car from the barns until a policeman is given for each one. The mayor still refuses this request, and there is nothing to indicate that cars will run here again.

MYSTERY OF THE AIR

Kentuckians Perplexed When Unconscious Aeronauts Come to Earth.

Glasgow, Ky., May 11.—A balloon came to the ground near Center, Metcalfe county, about twenty miles from here, which contained two men, both in an unconscious condition. Efforts were made to ascertain if the men were A. Holland Forbes of New York and J. Carrington Yates, both of whom ascended Monday from Quincy, Ill., to break the world's record for distance. It is said that they took enough provisions to last them three days, but nothing in the way of edibles was found in the balloon. The men were taken by a nearby farmer to his home and physicians were called to the house. The physicians say that quiet and a rest will help the men to recover.

The aeronauts were later identified as Forbes and Yates. The former is seriously hurt and may not recover from injuries received in the fall. Yates also was badly injured.

TO MAKE A TEST

Ohio's Primary Law to Be Carried to State Supreme Court.

Cleveland, May 11.—Both the common pleas and circuit courts have ruled that Senator Charles W. Dick's name should remain on the ballot to be voted on May 17 as the unopposed candidate for the Republican indorsement for re-election to the United States senate. An appeal is to be carried to the supreme court of Ohio at once in an effort to settle the question of the validity of the primary law, which permits expression of the choice of party voters for the senatorial nominee, which choice is supposed to be morally binding on the legislature, though not legally binding.

The prices of tobacco, cigarettes and cigars in France will be advanced between 10 and 30 per cent on May 14.

PRINCE OF WALES

Edward, Eldest Son of New King
and Heir to the Throne.



TERSE TELEGRAMS

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell have started on a trip around the world.

The European parliaments have paid extraordinary tributes to the memory of King Edward.

May 20 has definitely been determined on as the date for the funeral of King Edward.

Mrs. Eleanor G. Mead Howells, wife of William Dean Howells, the author, is dead at New York.

Recent reports of a massacre of Jews at Kelf were unfounded, says a St. Petersburg dispatch.

The tenth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's clubs is in session at Cincinnati.

The Cretan assembly has met and reaffirmed its desire for the annexation of the island to Greece.

The strike vote of the trainmen and conductors on the Erie railroad system will be counted on May 16.

Harper Baylor Lee, an American bull fighter, was fatally gored in the ring at Guadalajara Sunday night.

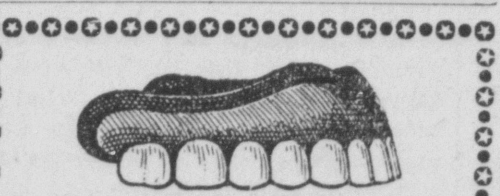
Colonel Roosevelt will probably be appointed representative of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward.

The senate adjourned Monday out of respect for the memory of the late King Edward, the house having taken similar action on Saturday.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.



Permanently located in Seymour where we will do the very best dental work at the following prices:

22K Gold Crowns, \$4.00.

Bridge work, per tooth, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Full upper or lower sets of teeth, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

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FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

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Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

Last Call for Buckwheat Flour.

Pure Butler County, (Pa.) Buckwheat flour. Two cents per pound.

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Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone 74.

MILLINERY.

Special sale on spring hats Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Our prices are the lowest in the city and our line the best. If you want to see the latest in spring millinery, come to our store.

MRS. E. M. YOUNG.

OWL CIGAR STORE

Sweet-Orr Overalls is the best garment on the market. They can be found at E. M. McElwaine's store on Indianapolis avenue.

REYNOLDS' GROCERY.

Carson's Poultry Tonic and Pratt's Poultry Food for sale here. Staple and fancy groceries. Canned goods, a specialty. Fruits and vegetables in season.

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Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

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Black Cross Coffee

The best I've sipped for many a day,
And the girl who will gladly day by day
Brew my coffee just that way,
Will surely be my wife some day.

Brand's Grocery

BUY A PENSION!

A payment of \$2.00 a month now will put you on the pension roll when your day of power is past. The day comes when it is too late. Certainly it is the part of wisdom to secure a competence while it is yet time. YOU NEED NOT DIE TO WIN. Let us tell you more about it—Won't you?

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We sure are showing the largest and most varied line of shirts ever shown in Seymour.

White plaited, hand laundered, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

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Neat fancy negligee shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Negligee shirts with french cuffs, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Soft shirts with attached collars, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Thirty styles of white, blue and fancy shirts, plain or plaited, at 50c.

Now is the time to supply yourself for the summer.

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Also we will be pleased to show you the new thin model gentlemen's watches.

We cordially invite your inspection.

J. G. LAUPUS, Jeweler

PERSONAL.

J. W. Kindred was here from Kurtz Tuesday.

Thomas M. Honan was at Medora yesterday.

Homer Perry, of Surprise, is on the sick list.

Tilden Smith was here from Vallonia this morning.

Otis Hays was here from Pleasant Grove Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Brooks, of Surprise, is on the sick list.

W. A. Wayland was here from Columbus Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Jessie Reed was a passenger to Brownstown Tuesday.

Ezra Whitcomb was here from Surprise this morning.

Rev. Samuel Hobson was here from Acme this morning.

William Middendorf was here from Jonesville this morning.

C. H. Shirley, of Orleans, was in the city Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Isaac Burrell was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

John B. Stewart was here from Lexington, Ky., this afternoon.

Daniel George and son was here from Crothersville this morning.

S. A. Barnes was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Mark Williams transacted business at Brownstown yesterday.

Holmes Robertson was here from Honeytown Tuesday afternoon.

Lawrence A. Ebner was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

J. A. Cox, of Crothersville, was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Mr. Morgan, of the Ausin Canning Company, was in the city this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Remy went to Indianapolis this morning to spend the day.

Judge Shea and Oren O. Swails returned to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Collin Sawyer has returned to Anderson, after a brief visit with his mother, Mrs. G. V. Sawyer.

John Q. Foster and William Thoele were among the farmers who were in the city Tuesday afternoon.

George Schrier made a business trip to Vallonia this morning in the interest of the Enterprise Lumber Company.

Mrs. Charles Roemmell went to Cincinnati this morning to spend two weeks with her daughters, Mrs. Carrie Haney and Miss Louise Riemmel.

Charles Foist, of Redding township, and William Goecker, of Crothersville, returned to Brownstown this morning, where they are members of the petit jury.

George Manuel, undertaker at Free-town, went to Indianapolis Tuesday to attend the undertakers' convention, in session there until Thursday of this week.

Rev. M. H. Reynolds, of Freetown, was in the city yesterday en route home from Brown county, where he had been assisting in a revival meeting for the past ten days.

"BLIND TIGER" CASE

Being Tried Before Jury in the Jackson Circuit Court.

The case of the State vs. Gerry Preggy, charged with selling intoxicating liquor without license, was called in the circuit court at Brownstown this morning. The case is being tried before a jury.

Much interest is being taken in the case and a large number of people are in the court room continuously. Every move is being watched closely by the law-and-order people, as well as by those who are not known as being so outspoken in favor of making the morals of a community of any consequence.

It is stated that besides the local legal talent who are engaged in the case, the agents of "cherry bounce," or some other drink made expressly for so-called soft-drink joints, have a lawyer there from Cincinnati to aid the defendant.

PEOPLE OF QUITMAN
RAN THE EDITOR OUT

Because He Called Dancing
"Public Hugging."

Quitman, Miss., May 11.—When a committee of citizens had disciplined Editor R. L. Page of the local newspaper, he "reckoned maybe" they would call it square and let him go on publishing a retraction. His offense, however, was decided to be beyond pardon, and he had to quit Quitman forever.

Page wrote an editorial criticism of a dance given at the home of a leading family. There was waltzing. "Round dances" are objected to by many folk in this section. Page wrote that the dance was a "public hugging" and declared that no good woman could have taken part in it.

Page left town next day. When he returned the committee called upon him and compelled him to eat a clipping containing the offending editorial. Then there was talk of further punishment, and Page decided that he would go to stay.

LOSS THROUGH
RACE SUICIDE

Indiana's School Enumeration
Has Fallen Off.

ALARMING DECREASE NOTED

According to Superintendent Aleay, This Loss May Partly Be Accounted For by Reason of a More Careful Enumeration, Though He Holds That Race Suicide Must Be Called Into Account For the Alarming Decrease.

Indianapolis, May 10.—If the ratio of losses in the enumeration of school children in the state as shown in the report of fifteen counties received by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Aleay is maintained for the entire state, the 1910 enumeration will fall considerably short of that of last year. In the counties thus far reporting the total loss in eleven counties is 1,620, while the total gain in four counties is 223, making a net loss of 1,397.

The loss is accounted for by the superintendent in part by a more careful enumeration, although "race suicide" he holds must be called into account for the alarming decrease.

COULDN'T WAIT

This Boy Was Much Too Eager to Turn in Fire Alarm.

Goshen, Ind., May 10.—Louis Blender, twenty-one years old, has been arrested on charges of arson made by Fire Chief John Snobarger. During the last six months fire after fire, all of them appearing to be of incendiary origin, has occurred in Goshen. The greater number of the buildings burned were barns. In one fire, in a livery barn, Ira Routsong was suffocated. It had been noticed that Blender was the first man at nearly all the fires and always the one to turn in the alarm. He was arrested three weeks ago, but although it was proved that he was in the neighborhood, no convicting evidence against him was obtained. Sunday afternoon he was seen emerging from the Goshen rubber factory, a large plant. He talked to some men and finally remarked, "Why, the rubber factory is on fire." The men looked and could see nothing. The boy remarked, "Well, I will turn in the alarm." An investigation revealed that paper surrounding a desk in the center of the plant had been set on fire.

Fractured Marshal's Skull.

Metamora, Ind., May 10.—The reopening of Laurel to saloons has resulted in an affray that may cost the life of George Bloom, town marshal. James Gant became intoxicated and when the marshal attempted to arrest him Gant's son Glenn, it is alleged, threw a stone at Bloom and fractured his skull. Glenn Gant was arrested and taken to Brookville. The marshal may die.

Held to Grand Jury.

Jasonville, Ind., May 10.—Soon after he was released from custody here after a preliminary hearing before Justice Linthicum, Nellie Richardson, who shot and seriously wounded Jasper Turley, was rearrested by Sheriff Branstetter of Greene county. The woman is in jail at Bloomfield awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Former President Roosevelt will take an active part in the commencement season exercises at Harvard university in June, as president of the Harvard Alumni association.

SOME NEW FIGURES

Harvard Professor Says We Are Living in the Year 1914.

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—That we are now living in 1914 A. D. instead of 1910, was the declaration made by David Lyon, professor of semiotics and curator of the semiotic museum at Harvard. According to Prof. Lyon, King Herod died in 750 following the building of Rome, instead of in 753, as is the prevalent belief, and that as Christ is known to have been born a year before King Herod's death, he was born in 749.

A Special Bargain for a Few Days Only.

A nice new 5-room cottage on West Seventh street with a good garden already in, for \$1,350.00. \$600.00 now in B & L Association can be assumed. See E. C. Bollinger at once. Phones No. 5, office 186.

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Twelve Dollars



Our Men's \$12 Suits are good Suits. You say how good? Well they are the best \$12 Suits we ever sold and that means they are the best Suits in town for the money.

THOMAS
CLOTHING CO.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH
EDW. A. REMY
Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

The Illinois Legislature is finding it easier to get into deep trouble than to get deep waterways. It is apparent that all of the people of that state cannot be fooled all of the time.

The fact that storks which spend a portion of the year in Prussia have been found in the Transvaal, more than five thousand miles distant from the Kaiser's dominions, may explain the innate traveling propensities of folks in general.

The Illinois Legislature showed good sense in killing the waterway bill. The legislature of the nation, when the lakes-to-gulf folly calls for appropriations, will do well to be minded of the prudent course of Illinois and to "go and do likewise."

The deficit in the federal government's receipts during the first eight months of the current fiscal year has been only \$24,604,750, compared with \$68,168,080 during the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1909. The country is doing better than it was.

James A. Patten, notorious for his gambling speculations in the people's food, would have shown better taste and stronger sense by keeping still than by rushing into print with the statement—true enough though it be—that "America is an extravagant nation."

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing that after the first of January next there shall be a penalty of one dollar for every milk and cream bottle made, used or sold which does not show in plain letters how much it contains. This method of doing away with the "short" bottle swindle is worthy of imitation in every state in the Union.

The decision in favor of the adoption of standards for asphalt pavement, made by the convention of city officials which assembled in Chicago last week, is supplemented by a determination to subject all material used for street and sidewalk work to chemical test. Durable pavements will surely result, if contractors are held rigidly to fixed standards, and if the materials which contractors use are put to required tests.

Harvard's declination of Yale's challenge for a yacht race at New London at the time of the annual rowing look elsewhere for an opponent. Sailing as a university competitive sport will be a novelty, but why should not the students perfect themselves in the art of handling sails and boats? There is commercial value in the art if it is carried into business life.

The story from San Francisco that the United States steamer Tennessee took a weather report from Table Bluff, on the coast of northern California, when she was five days out from Honolulu on her way to the Admiralty Islands, and 4580 miles distant from the bluff, establishes a record for wireless telegraphy that may have a depressing influence on the market for telegraph wire. It also gives the Weather Bureau a wider zone of influence than it has ever before served.

Even without the recent addition of the great Cullinan diamond, the jewels at the command of the Queen of England would form the vastest and costliest collection in the world. From the accounts of the costumes and ornaments worn by Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales at the first court ball of the season, at Buckingham Palace last night, it would seem that no woman was ever more regally attired than was her British royal highness at last night's brilliant function.

The United States navy is conducting a series of tests to settle the question whether depth of water affects the speed of ships steaming through it. These tests probably embrace trials over depths beyond what is classed as "shoal water," for it is well known that steamers are impeded when they are passing over shallows, by the swirling and suction of the water under the bottom. Steamers do not steer readily under such circumstances, and sailors explain this by saying that the ship "smells the bottom."

The reported merging of the International Asbestos Company, the North American Asbestos Company, the Wyoming Consolidated Asbestos Company, the United States Asbestos & Mining Company, and the Amalgamated Asbestos Company, the last mentioned controlling ninety per cent. of the asbestos output of Canada, ought to be fireproof against hot competition. The demand for asbestos is growing tremendously because of extensions of the use of the mineral, and the organization of a trust to control its sale is of general interest.

The report that the American Exposition in Berlin, Germany, may be abandoned because of hostility displayed by the manufacturing interests of the Kaiser's empire does not do justice to American determination and courage. If the Exposition is to be an American affair, those who are in charge of it should "pitch in" and make it a success so far as the exhibits are concerned. The German people may be counted on to give the display respectful and earnest attention, whatever the German manufacturers may do to discourage attendance.

Error of judgment in the location of habitations on the mountain side, the result of inexperience, is suggested by the destruction of twenty-five families embracing about seventy-five persons in the aggregate, by an avalanche near Wallace, Idaho. And yet experienced dwellers in river valleys are repeatedly caught by floods and made to suffer loss which could be avoided by location on

higher ground. The excuse for such occurrences lies in the fact that with the main chance in view, humanity becomes insured to the risks of life either on highlands or lowlands.

A case similar to that against the anthracite roads has developed at Clarksburg, West Virginia, where the Pittsburg Coal Company, an independent corporation, charges that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad discriminates against it in the distribution of cars. When the suit against the anthracite roads is concluded, the decision will practically close all suits of a similar nature, as it will define the status of the common carrier with regard to competition and competitors. But in the meantime the Clarksburg case will probably receive attention at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

According to a report by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, that corporation has planted 3,482,186 trees since it undertook forestry work. It planted more than a million trees in 1909 along its right of way. If forestry is ever to progress in the United States it must be undertaken in this way by railroad and other corporations which have lands that would otherwise remain idle and non-productive. There is plenty of room along railroad lines for the planting of trees that would beautify the country and at the same time bring in money return through the production of timber for railroad ties.

The declaration by Capt. Larson, the veteran Marinette fisherman and steamboatman, that the state fish hatcheries are simply supplying coarse fish with food instead of multiplying the better fish by planting fry, should receive attention at the hands of the proper authorities. The Captain's suggestion that the fry should be planted in protected waters may solve the problem, and confirm the view that the young fish are now eaten by the larger ones. It does seem reasonable to expect results at this time, as the hatcheries have been generous with their plantings for years enough to enable the young fish to report in quantity and at food size in the nets of fishermen.

A decision of great importance to thousands of corporations which are in fact only "made-over" copartnerships, has been handed down by Judge Dill of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The case grew out of a quarrel between two men who formed a corporation for doing business, but held all the stock between them except a few shares which were set aside for use in effecting the necessary organization. The partners tried to enforce a private contract which would have been binding under copartnership relations. But Judge Dill held that the organization of a corporation barred any appeal to a court of equity. He declared that the state of New Jersey would not permit the organization of corporations for the purpose of enabling a few men to escape personal liability which would be theirs under copartnership agreement. Partners, unless otherwise provided in contract, are responsible for all debts of a concern, while under corporation organization only the investment is liable.

The Department of Health of the state of New York is setting a commendable example by planning active warfare against all contagious and infectious diseases after the manner in which the campaign against tuberculosis has been gratifyingly promoted. A staff of medical experts will assist local health authorities in educating the people, and organizing direct effort to check the ravages of preventable diseases, many of which secure foothold through negligence consequent upon an underestimate of their danger and severity. For instance, it is pointed out that a case of small-pox excites the public at once, while measles and scarlet fever are considered necessary evils; yet the mortality in the entire state of New York from small-pox in 1909 was only four as against more than two thousand four hundred from the other two diseases. There is need in every state of more systematic and alert warfare against typhoid fever, which makes its appearance annually in many centers of population in the fall and winter months. It is a dangerous disease, and yet its presence in a neighborhood causes little alarm in comparison with what a single case of small-pox would create.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Conditions in the Exchanges a Subject of Official Investigation.

She is not a telephone girl if she is under 5 feet, because the companies employ only those who can reach to the top of their switchboards and a reasonable distance sideways. These and other conditions existing in telephone exchanges throughout the country are set forth in the report recently sent to the Senate dealing with the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor. The height is often determined without the applicant's knowledge by a young woman who engages the former in conversation while she compares the level of the other's eyes with her own. Wages for telephone girls vary from a highest monthly average of \$36.96 in New York city to \$22.40 in Nashville, Tenn. In some of the smaller cities the average goes even lower, particularly in the south. Efficient service is possible up to 225 calls an hour for each girl. She cannot answer more than that without injury to herself or injuring the service. Commissioner Neill urges the elimination of overtime for operators. This has been done in New York city.

A Strong Artesian Geyser.

The new artesian well completed at Reiser, twenty-five miles from Laredo, Tex., has increased its flow from spouting fifty feet above ground through an eight-inch pipe to eighty-five feet. This well is located near Aguilares, on the Texas-Mexican road, where a large number of farmers bought land a few years ago and their crops have been cut short on account of the want of rain.

Want Roosevelt at Head.

A cablegram offering to Theodore Roosevelt the director-generalship of the New Orleans-Panama exposition was sent him in Africa. The exposition will be held to celebrate the opening of the canal. It is planned to spend \$35,000,000 on the exposition.

"Appy 'Arry."

Hi'm halways 'Appy 'Arry.
Hi never fret nor frown;
You'll find me smiling when Hi'm h'up,
Hi'm 'arfing when Hi'm down.
Hi don't believe in fretting
Hi's getting bin a stew;
Hi doesn't 'elp a bit, y'know,
To better things for you.

Hi balm' fool a chap is
To let 'is troubles show.
Hi's when 'e's lost 'is money
To let 'is woe'er know.
Hi'd rather starve than tell 'em,
Hi's got the blood hot kinks.
Hi'm too proud, Hi tell you,
To w'ine hat little things.

Don't never think Hi'll w'imper,
That h'isn't 'Arry's wye;
Hi's 'e woe'er appears,
Hi'm none shall 'ear me sigh.
Let women do their weeping,
Hi'm little children moan,
But 'Appy 'Arry, thank y',
Will bear 'is woes alone.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRICE OF SILENCE.

When Shem Conway came out of Dartmoor prison, the first thing he heard of any importance pleased him greatly. Richard Field had married an heiress.

"What's yours is mine, Richard," he soliloquized; "equally, what's mine is my own. I will find you, my merry bird, and then we'll start the share-out."

First he inquired at Gameson & White's, where Field had been chief bookkeeper. He called when there was only one clerk on duty.

"Oh, him," said the clerk, "he left here when he got married. Lemme see, that was nearly two years ago. She had pots of money, thousands a year I've heard. They live down in Surrey somewhere, some hall or other, near Reigate."

At Reigate he learned that Richard Field lived at Brunleigh hall, a mile or two on, past the church, just to the right, then third to the left.

He had come to the house, a modern building of simple and unpretentious appearance. He glanced up and saw at a window Richard Field himself, handsome as ever, but suddenly white and ghastly at sight of him.

He had no need to ring or knock. It took him a moment to find the main entrance—he had blundered around to the back by mistake—and when he did so Field was waiting at the door for him.

"Don't talk here," said Field nervously. "We may be heard. Come into my study."

"Snug!" said Conway. "Yes, yes," assented his host, "but I wouldn't go by appearances." "I go by the feel of things," replied Conway, rubbing the heavy plush of his chair, "and the hall mark," raising the silver inkstand, "but that's neither here nor there, Richard. Haven't you got a cigar or a glass of something to offer an old friend?"

"I'm afraid my wife would not allow me to offer you—"

"Blow your wife," Richard Field started to his feet and threw an anxious look at the door, as if fearing the words might be heard.

And he turned around and stared at the door again, his face gradually assuming a look of relief.

Shem Conway stared at him.

At this moment the door swung open and a young lady of remarkable beauty entered the room. She carried herself in a manner that was dignified to the margin of pomposity. Her face was cold and scornful, and she had a way of looking at things as if they were beneath her notice.

"Richard," she said, "who is this vulgar man? Show him out, and when you have washed your hands, come to me."

"But, my dear! He has come to see me about something important, and—"

"I see! One of your city friends. Then all I ask is that you watch the silver. A fellow clerk, I suppose?"

"My dear—!"

But the woman had tossed her head in the air and swept out of the room.

"My eye!" said Conway, when she was gone. "That your wife?"

"Please, don't discuss the subject."

"Oh, very well," replied Conway. "That's none of my business. I've got other fish to fry. Now I suppose you didn't expect to see me?"

"I read your time was up."

"Ha! You did," assented Conway grimly; "and now we'll come to our little arrangement. You remember our old terms—halves, or I split. I'm thinking that will pan out better than 35 bob a week now. Eh?"

"How?"

Conway waved his hand around the richly furnished room.

"But what's hers is yours, and what's yours is mine."

But Field shook his head.

"You don't know my wife," he said. "Why, I keep an expense book and enter every penny, and she sees it every week and initials it. Here, I'll show—"

But Shem Conway shook his head.

"Don't trouble, Richard," he said. "I've got a little book. It's in my pocket now, and between the pages is your confession. You remember when you and I were clerks together in Gameson & White's, and you stole £100—"

"I never stole it. I lost it. It was snatched from me!"

"Never mind! Your confession says you altered the books, and you admit it wasn't in the safe that night the place was burgled. Lucky thing for you that burglary. If I hadn't known, that would have covered you."

"But, Conway!"

"Don't but me. I'm not a hard man, and if you treat me fair, I'll treat you fair. I'm going to do the decent. I'm going to let you off for £1000 a year, £250 every quarter."

"I can't! Here's my private expenditure book. You see every penny—"

"Oh!" said Conway. "You take that line, do you. Very well. I'll split. So, there!"

But Field gave no sign of alarm. "I'll split!" repeated Conway.

"Very well."

"You'll go to prison."

"There are things worse than prison," repeated Field.

Just then the curtains over a second door were thrust aside, and Mrs. Field entered, her eyes blazing.

"I have heard every word!" she cried. "My dear—!" began Field.

But the lady went on remorselessly. "I have heard every word. I knew there was some villainous secret in your life that you shared with some low companion. Now can I free myself of the man I married in such foolish haste?"

You"—she pointed at Conway—"you blackmailer. You say he stole £100!"

"I—!" began Conway.

"Don't prevaricate. I have witnesses. There were two of us behind that curtain. I know what stealing £100 means, though it did take place years ago."

"But, ma'am—" began Conway.

"Be silent, sir!" stormed Mrs. Field. "Don't think to overawe me. I heard what you said about me, and I resent it bitterly. I'm going to make a clean sweep of this. My husband and his low associates have worried me long enough. He'll get five years, I suppose, but you'll get seven."

"Me?" shouted Conway.

"Yes, you!" retorted the lady, crimson with anger. "I hate blackmailers. I have a witness and will have you arrested."

"Oh, have mercy!" cried Conway.

"I won't!" cried the lady. "How can I? Unless I bring you into it, I can't finish him." She pointed to her husband, who still sat, face in his hands, in his chair.

"I haven't done you any harm!" pleaded Conway.

The lady came forward and glared into his face.

"Perhaps not!" she hissed. "But you shall do me some good. You shall prove my husband was a thief. If I must tell the truth, I don't care a sixpence if you go to gaol or crawl back to the gutter, but I will be free of him. If you want your freedom, that is your lookout. I want to prove—"

"Shem Conway put his hand into his pocket and drew out a greasy pocket-book. From it he took a paper.

"This is the confession, ma'am," he said: "if you let me go, you shall have it."

She took it and read it.

Then she walked to the fire and dropped it in.

And then she burst into a roar of laughter.

It was only the beginning of Shem Conway's surprises, for the next moment Richard Field sprang from his seat, caught his wife in his arms, and kissed her on either cheek.

Conway stared.

"What does it all mean?" he gasped.

"It means you are tricked!" said Field. "We knew you were free, and prepared this little trap for you. Your persecution was bad enough for a poor clerk, but for a rich man it was impossible."—Albert E. Bull in M. A. P.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES.

Every year following the holiday season, so physicians assert, there is an epidemic of contagious diseases among little folk, the most common of which are whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, all of which are to be avoided if possible, for no up-to-date doctor believes, as did the grandmothers of the last generation, that children should be allowed "to catch" the measles, etc., early so as to get them over. Parents, so say the wise men, should watch their children's diet, see that they are kept in a cheerful mood, have plenty of good fresh air and sunshine, and are not exposed to disease unnecessarily. With a degree of vigorous health the ability of catching a disease is lessened and in case they do take one their strong constitution will speedily triumph over it.

Not only should a mother guard her babies from contagion, but she should know the symptoms of each illness that she may immediately avoid any careless exposure on the part of the child.

Measles begin as a cold with running at the eyes and nose, and the rash is in dark spots, first seen about the temples and on the face. Many parents will needlessly expose their children to measles and treat it as a trifling disease, yet, owing to carelessness in treating it, more children die of this contagion than from scarlet fever or diphtheria. Then, too, measles often leaves permanent harm behind, such as ear, eye and throat troubles. The child should be kept warm and during the run of the disease should be kept in a darkened room so that the eyes may not be injured, and it goes almost without saying that a physician should be called to attend the child.

Though whooping cough is seldom fatal, it is best to call a doctor, for he can at least lessen the severity of the paroxysms and prevent it running into a protracted and exhausting cough, which saps the vitality of the small patient and leads to other troubles.

Chickenpox seldom runs over a week or ten days and appears in red spots, first about the neck and ears. The child should be kept from taking cold and should be prevented from scratching the sores, which oftentimes cause much irritation. Sweet oil is good to use on them.

Scarlet fever commences usually with sore throat, fever, and oftentimes a sick stomach and vomiting, and the rash appears as a general redness of the skin and shows itself first on the neck and chest. It is a disease that needs instant attention and it is a good idea to remember in doctoring children that it is better to call a physician too often or too soon than too late.

Diphtheria begins with a marked weakness and the inflammation is in the back of the throat, or rather mouth. Oftentimes, because a mother is ignorant of the symptoms of this and other diseases, thinking them merely colds or stomach rashes that will yield to home treatment, a physician is not called in until the disease has such a firm hold upon the little one that there is a time of great anxiety, ending perhaps in fatal results.

Mumps are easily detected by the swelling of the glands near the ears, though sometimes a mother may think a child has a case of mumps when the swelling is caused by tonsillitis. With tonsillitis, however, there is always fever and not always with mumps. All patients should be guarded against catching cold, which is dangerous, sometimes resulting fatally, especially with boys.

Another thing mothers should guard against is eye diseases, some of which, such as inflammation, are contagious and may be communicated from one child to another at school. Children should be warned against exchanging hats, hoods, handkerchiefs, gloves, veils, and also of drinking out of the same cup. It is in this way that, in spite of the watchfulness of health authorities and school physicians, infectious disease is spread. The mother who is careless in her teachings of health cautions to her children is the greatest menace to the public good health.

Summer Baseball Condoned.

There was a lively discussion over the summer baseball question at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic association at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, recently. Pennsylvania secured the honor of holding the intercollegiate championships and Syracuse was promised the meet in 1911. Then W. N. Golden, physical director of Pennsylvania State college, asked that his school be admitted to membership. This brought on a row over baseball, for Mr. Golden admitted the Pennsylvania State boys played ball during the vacation period for money. But so well did he defend this custom that Pennsylvania State was unanimously admitted.

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FUNNYGRAPHS.

Best for All Concerned.



Comedy—I noticed you in the audience last night. What did you think of my part?

Critique—It suited you.

Comedy—What did you think was the best thing I got off?

Critique—The stage.

More About Mary.

Mary had a little lamb,
Also some Brussels sprouts;
She likewise had a little bird,
And, lest you have some doubts,
We'll say that Mary also had
A little bit of all.

SUNSHINE.

A little gold amid the gray;
That's sunshine.
A little brightness on the way;
That's sunshine.
A little gleaming of the blue,
A little widening of the view,
A little heaven breaking through;
That's sunshine.
A little looking for the light;
That's sunshine.
A little patience through the night;
That's sunshine.
A little bowing of the will,
A little resting on the hill,
A little standing very still;
That's sunshine.
A little smiling through the tears;
That's sunshine.
A little faith behind the fears;
That's sunshine.
A little folding of the hand,
A little yielding of demand,
A little grace to understand;
That's sunshine.

—Stuart Maclean.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

As Lady Susan stood, framed in the opening of the old honeysuckle-covered porch, she made a very pretty picture indeed.

At present she was an ardent and enthusiastic exponent of the simple life and had come to live at this isolated and old-fashioned cottage on the edge of the moor.

She had arrived that afternoon. She was expecting her brother tomorrow.

She had made the tea and cut the bread and butter, and was merely waiting for the water to boil in the saucepan to pop in her egg, when the kitchen window was violently thrown open, and a man, mud-bespattered, travel-stained, unkempt, hideous with a two-day growth of stubble on his cheeks and chin, and ghastly pale, climbed onto the window sill and leapt into the room.

"I've got away," he gasped presently, and Lady Susan realized to her utter horror that his clothes were lavishly decorated with the emblem of the broad arrow, and that her unceremonious visitor was nothing less than an escaped convict.

She was greatly frightened, of course, but she knew the prime necessity in such circumstances of preserving an outward appearance of coolness, even if you don't feel it; so she did what she had previously been going to do—she popped her egg into the now boiling saucepan.

When she turned round her visitor had poured himself out a cup of tea and had commenced a voracious attack on her plate of bread and butter.

"Could you eat an egg?" she inquired calmly.

"Six," said the man.

His meal lasted upwards of half an hour. He thanked her with charming courtesy, and then had the effrontery to ask her to provide him with a change of clothes.

"I will lend you some of my brother Lord Algernon's, if you will promise to go away directly you have put them on. I am Lady Susan Marchmont."

"Lady Susan, I assure you on the word of a gentleman that I am a perfectly innocent man, and that you will never regret your kindness."

"If you will show me your brother's room," he said, "I will go and change at once."

She went as far as the foot of the staircase and directed him to the first door on the right.

Then she returned to the kitchen and sat down. She was suddenly feeling very faint.

When Lady Susan recovered consciousness, an extremely well-dressed, well-groomed, good-looking young man was leaning over her and saying, in an agreeable, coaxing voice: "Do try to take a little more."

She smiled at him and took a little more. She was certainly feeling better.

"You fed me; now you must let me feed you," he said, "I can prepare you a nice little picnic dinner in no time."

Before she could reply to this preposterous proposal there was a loud bang at the back door, and a gruff voice called:

"Open, in the name of the law! We are the police!"

"Look here, Lady Susan, you—you won't betray me?"

"Are you really innocent?"

"I swear I am," he said.

An inspector of police and a burly constable stepped into the kitchen.

"Good evening, madam," said the inspector. "We were not aware this house was occupied, and seeing the light we thought it best to inquire. We are very sorry to have disturbed you and your husband, but—"

"He is my brother, Lord Algernon Marchmont. And I am Lady Susan Marchmont."

"Indeed, your ladyship," said the inspector, "I offer you a thousand apologies; but the fact is, we are on the track of an escaped convict, and we've tracked him to your garden."

"There, Susan," said her adopted brother audaciously. "I told you I thought I heard some one prowling about outside, but you wouldn't let me go and look."

Lady Susan asked who the escaped convict was.

"Height, five feet eleven, your ladyship, and broad in proportion; age, 29; is believed once to have been a gentleman; sentenced six months ago to ten years' penal servitude for forging the codicil to a will; sentenced in the name of Jones, though there's great doubt whether that is his real name."

The inspector and the constable bowed themselves out.

"Lady Susan, how can I ever thank you enough?"

"But what are we to do now? I've—I've said you are my brother."

"Go to bed and get a good night's rest," he rejoined airily.

"I couldn't," she said.

"Very well," he said. "If you don't promise me to go to bed and go to sleep, I'll walk out of the house and give myself up this minute."

Lady Susan slept like a top, and when she came down in the morning she found that Mr. Jones had made the tea and toast and cooked the bacon for breakfast.

The morning's post brought a curt note from Lord Algernon intimating that he'd gone off to a deer-shoot in a remote part of the Highlands.

A month had gone by, and Mr. Jones continued to pose as Lord Algernon Marchmont, and Lady Susan continued to connive at the deception.

Lady Susan was no longer eager and

anxious to get rid of her uninvited guest, and when the suggestion of his going was mooted, always put a firm and emphatic veto upon it.

So things went on for another week, when the pretty idyll was put a summary, a violent, and an unexpected stop to by the rude hands of Inspector Robinson.

"I've got the escaped convict," Lady Susan's face went the color of a tablecloth.

"Yes, your ladyship, and what's more, he made a full confession. He says he met a tramp within a mile of this house, just when, being utterly exhausted, he couldn't run a yard farther, and the tramp offered—offered, mind you—to change clothes with him, and actually gave him a handful of silver into the bargain. That's the yarn, and now I'm after that tramp."

It was some few minutes before Lady Susan realized the full import of this news.

She glanced suspiciously at her Jones, who met her gaze with a distinctly sheepish look.

"Who are you?" she demanded.

"I'm the tramp," said Jones.

"Then you have been amusing yourself at my expense?"

"Look here, Lady Susan; I—I've been longing to tell you for weeks past, ever since what I began as a joke turned to dead earnest against me. I—I want you to marry me, Lady Susan. I'm—you've—I—that's who I am." And he closed a period of painful stammering by handing her a card on which was engraved: "Captain the Earl of Aldeburgh, First Royal Life Guards."

She read it with scornful eyes.

"You see," he went on pleadingly.

"Algernon and I have been pals for a good many years now, and we're always ready to stand by each other, and when he said to me: 'There's that dashed little fool—I mean, that pretty little sister of mine—has got bitten with the silly craze of the simple life.' I naturally felt sorry for him, and offered to be of any use I could. And he said: 'If you mean that, just go down to that beastly cottage she's taken on some beastly moor, and worry her out of it. Be a tramp, or a burglar, or something.' I thought there'd be some fun in the job, so I took it on."

"Then, when I was beginning to be a tramp, that chap Jones came along dead-beat, and I thought I'd like to give him a chance, so I changed clothes with him."

Half an hour later Lady Susan said: "You see, darling, although it's perfectly true you never can trust Algernon, it does occasionally happen that he's inspired with quite bright notions, doesn't it?"—Herbert Maxwell in Cassell's Saturday Journal.

"ELECTRIC SLEEP."

Electricity Superior to Drugs for Producing Analgesia.

Years of investigation by noted surgeons for a perfect anaesthetic which would have no detrimental effect on the heart or other vital organs of the patient have apparently been rewarded. Electricity has come to the relief of the surgeon, and investigation going on in the United States and abroad, just made public, shows that electricity is far superior to any of the drugs now used to produce analgesia. It produces a state of insensibility, by acting on the nerve centers of the brain, that is called "electric sleep." The sleep is not fatal, and when the electric current is opened the influence is immediately lost and the patient becomes conscious without feeling any of the after effects common with drug anaesthetics. Not only has electricity been found of service in surgical cases, but, according to preliminary communications recently submitted to medical journals by leading physicians, can be used for resuscitating electrocuted animals.

To Stephanie Leduc of Naples the medical profession is indebted for the comprehensive study of "electric sleep." He has conducted numerous experiments on animals, most of them being very successful, and other investigators are following in his footsteps. In this country the chief investigator in this field has been a woman doctor of New York city, Dr. Louis G. Robinson. Dr. Robinson has performed some of the most delicate operations known to surgery with electricity as her anaesthetic, and has been very successful. All her operations have been on animals, the work being still too much in the experimental stage to be used freely on human beings. Some of the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning within exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections. She has found that electricity can be used in operations that are either local or internal, and that the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning within exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections. She has found that electricity can be used in operations that are either local or internal, and that the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning within exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections.

THE JUNGFRAU RAILWAY.

It Progresses at Rate of Three or Four Meters Daily.

Winter and summer work never stops in the piercing of the Jungfrau railway; and, according to the cost recent report, the average rate of progress daily is between three and four meters. At present 130 workmen are engaged in boring a tunnel about halfway between the Eismeer station, 10,345 feet, and the Jungfraujoch, 11,090 feet, with specially constructed perforators worked by compressed air. The snow is deep on the Jungfrau, and avalanches are frequent at this time of the year; but the workmen, who are mostly Italians under Swiss engineers, continue the boring in safety and warmth inside the tunnel. It may be recalled that the Jungfrau railway, which is an electric rack and pinion line, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 4, was commenced in 1897, and the portion from the Scheidegg to the Eismeer station was opened to the public in 1905. From this point the line will be carried on to the terminus, Jungfrau station, 13,428 feet, which will be connected with the summit itself by a lift of 242 feet high.

Stands by Central Park.

At a meeting of the Municipal Art society of New York, in the gallery of the National Arts club, Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover thus referred to a scheme to divide Central park: "A certain editor of this city remarked to me at a dinner which I attended recently that it was too bad the east and west sides of the city should be separate from each other by Central park. Certain real estate men and prominent citizens seem to share this view, some going even so far as to declare that the park ought to be divided up into a number of smaller parks. In some strange manner there seems to have arisen the idea that I approve of some plan to alter Central park as it now exists, but I wish to declare now publicly and ask that the newspaper men present quote me as saying that I would never entertain any scheme to impair or divide up the park."

HUMBERT'S SLAYERS.

Prisoner in Italy Duped Into Revelation of Assassination Plot.

Cablegrams from Rome yesterday indicate that the Italian government is hot on the trail of the accomplices of Gaetano Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert in 1900, and that the United States authorities will be asked to aid in the extradition of the suspects.

It is declared that an Anarchist named Sizzi, who is serving a term in the Parma prison, has revealed to the police the names of a number of Anarchists of Paterson, N. J., who are charged with having been concerned in the killing of the Italian monarch. A decoy prisoner, it is said, was placed in the same cell with Sizzi, and the former, by pretending to be an Anarchist and advancing another plot against the ruler of that country, gained the confidence of Sizzi and got the desired information. Sizzi is said to have given to the decoy a complete history of the plot that led to the assassination by Bresci.

Since the murder of the King, no one in Italy, that Bresci was a member of the society called the "Group for Existence," which had headquarters in Paterson. The late Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, chief of the Italian detective squad, was sent to Paterson at the request of the Italian government to look after the conspiracy. Petrosino made a report in which he said that the murder of King Humbert had been carefully plotted, and that President McKinley was also marked for death by the international circle of Anarchists in Hoboken and to be an Anarchist and after Petrosino made this report, which was regarded lightly by President McKinley, the President was shot down by Czolgosz in Buffalo.

In his report Petrosino told of the pasting of members of the association in Paterson. They had been in a gallery, in which the targets were images of the rulers of the various nations of Europe. Not all of the members of the society were Italians; there were several Spaniards and Frenchmen among them.

Some of the accomplices of Bresci were captured in Europe. Quintavalli and Louis Grannotti were both convicted. Grannotti escaped capture and is believed to be now in this country. Quintavalli was sent to the prison on the island of Elba.

Sizzi, the man who is supposed to have told the inner details of the plot, is believed to be the man of the same name who was prominent in Anarchist circles in Hoboken and Paterson before and after the murder of King Humbert. He was not implicated directly in the investigation at the time of the assassination, but appeared about two years ago.

If he has really confessed the complete working of the Anarchist organization of 1900, the results will be much greater than the fixing of complete responsibility for Humbert's death. It will reveal the secret means by which Italian criminals escape from their country to America while supposedly under strict surveillance and how they are able to get back to Italy whenever the American police are hot on their trail.—New York American.

WILY WOMEN REVOLT.

Sarah Grand Says "Weaker Sex Has Begun to Think."

At present thoughtful women are going through a period of profound disquietude, and their disquietude is not a case in no check upon mental activity. A normal woman's faith in God is more largely based on respect for man than she suspects; when she loses respect for man her faith in God may not be lost, but it changes in character. God's deities are not so much things as "sex antagonism." Men have always frankly despised women without in the least disliking them. The respect for man, in general his attitude will remain for the most part kindly contemptuous.

Nowadays the attitude of woman toward men is very much the same, but in their contempt there is more bitterness and less tolerance, and the effect upon themselves of the loss of respect for men is altogether different. It has been the habit of their minds to look up to men and to rely upon them, and when they can do neither they suffer a disastrous change of nature. Men's ideals are unaffected by the profound conviction that woman is the inferior animal, but when women see only the inferior animal in man, it acts upon them as the loss of faith acts upon certain temperaments. It destroys their sense of duty, cuts them adrift from old ideals without setting up new ones, deprives them of all feeling of security, and leaves a yearning ache craving for some sort of satisfaction, and finding none in the pursuits once dear, but now considered ineffectual for any good, and therefore not worth while, drives them to reckless extravagances of thought and conduct.

From of old there have been opinions of a father prosecuting his 17-year-old daughter for vagrancy. Two years ago T. W. Jewell of Sheffield, Mass., took his second wife. His daughter, Ava, then 15 years old, began to make frequent trips away from home. The girl cried as she told how her father had made her work in his quarry at Sheffield. Her father explained this by saying he was trying to "make a lady of her." Ava told of aching hands and hurt feelings as a result of the work. Jewell asked to be allowed to take his daughter back to his home in Missouri and place her in a state reformatory. It was then the young girl cried: "Papa, don't put me there. I have a good home now, and if you will let me leave me alone I will never bother you again." Without the introduction of further evidence Ava was placed in the custody of Mrs. Anna Adair in Kansas City, Kan., with whom the young girl had been making her home. The father left the courtroom alone.

Patti a Fair Substitute.

The Baroness Cedestrom, perhaps better known as Mme. Patti, tells an amusing incident that happened to her on one occasion in an isolated village in the north side of Yorkshire.

A concert was got up in aid of the village institution and the baroness duly took tickets and went. But not half the performers turned up and Mme. Patti, incognito—seeing the difficulty of the chairman, offered to oblige them with a song.

After she had rendered three of her most popular ballads in her own perfect way, the chairman thanked her.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "I've done uncommon well, and although 'Nowt o'ck, the juggler, who thinks 'nowt o'ckin' 'old of 'ot pokers, and a swallow-in' needles, couldn't turn up, yet you've pleased us very considerably, mum."—Washington Post.

To Study Our Telephone Systems.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone company is receiving a communication from the minister of postoffices and telegraphs of France, which services are operated by the government, asking permission to send some of their officers to this country to learn the American system of telephoning. The company says it will probably grant the request.

Heathen Help Starving Christians.

News of the dire poverty of London's lower classes has reached even Siam, whence a donation has been received by the vicar of one of the poorest parishes in Southwark. This probably unique gift, which amounted to about \$30, was sent by a Bible class in Bangkok, Siam,

for the relief of the destitute unemployed of the parish. The vicar distributed it among 150 men, all fathers of families, who were unemployed and practically starving. Henry Pitt, the vicar, in announcing from the pulpit the receipt of the donation, expressed shame "that money should come from heathen Siam to feed the starving poor of the capital of Christian England."

BOARD GOES UP.

It Advances in Conformity with Increased Prices for Food.

The increase in the cost of living has already affected the pockets of New York's boarders. There are 75,000 of these in the better grade of boarding houses, and each of them has been taxed from \$1 to \$3 a week more during the past month.

"Boarding houses were compelled to increase their rates," said Miss MacGowan, of 139 Madison avenue, recently, "and if food prices don't stop going up the keepers will be compelled to make another advance. Our profits have been reduced to a minimum."

Miss MacGowan's declaration was prompted by the news from Pittsburgh that boarding houses there have advanced their rates 20 per cent. Their price of 50-cent meals will be 60 cents after Sunday.

Managers of 682 Sixth avenue, who supplies servants, said the increase in the boarding rates in the past two years has been general.

"Board that formerly cost \$5 is now \$6 and \$7," said Mme. August. "Boarding house keepers are making little, even with the increase, because the cost of food is going up too fast."

A. J. Pinzaro of 639 Sixth avenue, who furnishes help to boarding houses, declared that furnished room rates have also risen.

"Boarding house keepers would starve to death if they hadn't raised their rates in the past two years," said Mr. Pinzaro. "There must be another increase, because boarding house keepers are complaining that their profits are very meager."—New York American.

A BOY'S ALLOWANCE.

His Uncle Asks the Court to Fix It at \$6500 a Year.

Does a boy of 15 need an allowance of \$6500 a year? The question was raised in the supreme court yesterday when Mortimer M. Singer filed a petition asking that his ward, Robert A. Chambers, 15 years old, be granted a personal allowance of \$6500 annually from the estate inherited from his mother and father. Furthermore, Master Chambers desires to purchase and maintain two horses, with harness, livery and a tiny brougham, to which he had grown attached during the lifetime of his parents.

The boy's father died on February 7 of last year, and his mother's death occurred on November 10. Robert Chambers, the father, left Robert, Jr., by will personal property valued at \$95,000, several valuable lots in Trenton, N. J., and a farm at Newton, N. J. The income from this property amounts to \$5700 a year. The mother, who was Miss Josephine Blanche Singer, a member of the Singer sewing machine family, willed her son an estate which brings in annually about \$30,000. The combined incomes, therefore, amount to \$35,000 a year. Mr. Singer, the guardian, who is a brother of Robert's mother, explained in court that "young Robert Chambers has at least \$6500 a year to enable him to maintain his station in life." He explained further that the boy had been reared in luxury.—New York American.

RETURN TO PARIS.

Former Ambassador White Rents Apartments in Rue de Lille.

Henry White, the former ambassador to France, seems unable to throw off the fascination of Paris life. He has rented handsome apartments in the Rue de Lille, which are now being decorated and furnished for the return of the family. Mr. White's return to Paris is causing surprise in diplomatic circles, where it is known that his departure was attended by unusual circumstances, and that the coldness on the part of his own government brought an unusual termination to a long diplomatic career. The ambassador left before his successor arrived. He said then that he intended to make his home in Washington, and his return to Paris may be the result of complications, more especially of a social sort, for the former ambassador was popular in certain French set close to the government. It is thought that his presence in Paris and his brilliant entertainments may greatly embarrass the new ambassador at the outset of his career. Although Mr. White was never popular in American society in Paris, he was influential in French diplomatic society.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

Makes His Daughter Break Stone in His Quarry.

In the police court of Kansas City, Kan., the presiding judge stated when a father was prosecuting his 17-year-old daughter for vagrancy. Two years ago T. W. Jewell of Sheffield, Mass., took his second wife. His daughter, Ava, then 15 years old, began to make frequent trips away from home. The girl cried as she told how her father had made her work in his quarry at Sheffield. Her father explained this by saying he was trying to "make a lady of her." Ava told of aching hands and hurt feelings as a result of the work. Jewell asked to be allowed to take his daughter back to his home in Missouri and place her in a state reformatory. It was then the young girl cried: "Papa, don't put me there. I have a good home now, and if you will let me leave me alone I will never bother you again." Without the introduction of further evidence Ava was placed in the custody of Mrs. Anna Adair in Kansas City, Kan., with whom the young girl had been making her home. The father left the courtroom alone.

The Boys in the Lower House.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, who is fat and above 40, was strolling through the subway connecting the House office building with the capitol.

"Say, judge," queried a newspaper man, "are you folks going to get in automobiles in the subway? The Senate has had them for months."

"We fellows in the House don't need them at all," chirped the member from Georgia. "We are frisky and vigorous. These old, decrepit senators aren't able to walk to and from their offices. They have to ride. I don't guess we'll ever ask for automobiles."

And the judge quickened his pace to show his youthfulness.—Philadelphia Times.

The Editor and the Office Devil.

Enraged over something the local newspaper had printed about him, a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

"Who are you?" he demanded, glaring at the editor, who was also the main stockholder.

"I'm the newspaper," was the calm reply.

"And who are you?" he next inquired, turning his wrathful gaze on the chocolate-colored office devil clearing out the waste basket.

"Me?" rejoined the darky, grinning from ear to ear. "Ah guess ah's de cul'd supplement."—Lippincott's.

FARMING IN PALESTINE.

The Primitive Methods of an Impoverished Population.

The land is rented and farmed in a primitive way, which is unprofitable to both landlord and tenant alike, as compared with what might be accomplished under a more advanced system. The lands are rented for one-third of the crop produced. After the harvest the grain is immediately threshed. The tithe or government tax is first taken, which is one-tenth of the whole crop and then the remainder is divided, the landlord receiving his one-third share. The farmer has generally pledged a good portion of the expected crop to the lender at a greatly reduced price for the purpose of securing money in advance for his necessities. If grain is \$1 a bushel on an advance to him of \$100 he will agree to deliver to the party who advances the money 150 or 140 bushels of grain after the harvest. Should the crop fail it is carried over to the next year but under a new contract in which 30 per cent. is added to the original amount.

The farmer classes have no realizing sense of the injustice done them in matters of business. They are thus kept destitute and poor and can hardly provide themselves with the common necessities of life. The tools and implements used by them are little different from those used by the peasants.

The native farmers of the plains live in villages and under a communal system calculated to destroy every incentive for the improvement of the land. It is apportioned by lot every three years, and each person is free to do as he pleases with his portion. In some of the communities each villager or family owns a portion of the farm lands. The original farm is subdivided among the survivors in each succeeding generation until eventually it is in very small patches.

There are a number of colonies established on the plains by the Jews and Germans. They are engaged in agriculture and are far in advance of the natives in methods of cultivation. Still these people use out of date farm implements and are not provided with farm machinery to any extent. They are also very conservative, and would require considerable persuasion or other inducement to influence them to change from their present methods.

The conditions outlined are those of southern Palestine. In the northern parts and in much of Syria it is different. The country as a whole northward is more fertile and the people are in better financial circumstances, and to some extent they use improved farm machinery and implements.

East of the Jordan is a vast region said to have a rich and productive soil, and its inhabitants are beginning to manifest interest in securing improved machinery and implements for farm purposes. A railroad has recently been constructed through this section, giving improved transportation facilities, and some of the people are awakening to the possibility of improved conditions with the adoption of better methods.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

NEW LINES FOR "DIXIE."

Verses That Can Be Sung with Equal Fervor, North and South.

The World of December 26 contained a special dispatch from Washington announcing that G. T. Sennick, chief of the division of music of the library at Congress, had declared "Dixie" to be first among American songs in patriotic popularity. Mr. Sennick gave "Yankee Doodle," second place, "Star Spangled Banner," third, "America," fourth, then "Old Columbia." They were ranked according to musical merit but according to their places in public favor.

Mr. Sennick said in effect that all that "Dixie" needs to make it the real national song is that some librettist write to the air a dignified, high sounding set of verses. But their purport must be such that good Americans all over this land can chorus.

The suggestion about a new set of verses was not lost, for R. E. Burke of Englewood, N. J., after a consultation with the muse has sent the following to The World:

FREEDOM'S LAND.
(Air: "Dixie's Land.")
(Copyrighted.)

Sing of the stars of the States united,
Fair-play land where wrong is righted—
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!
For children, men of all climes,
The Red and White and Blue forever!
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!

CHORUS.

Then shout for the Land of Freedom, Ho-
ray! Ho-
In Freedom's Land her heroes stand,
To fight and die for freedom!
The North and South, the East and West
For freedom!

Victory smiles when brave men need her.
Washington, our country's leader!
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!
In peace and war our first defender—
Triumph, crown our glad contentment,
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!

Love, Freedom, love our glorious nation,
Fling to the breeze her constellation!
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!
Aloud proclaim our country's glory.
Resound her fame in song and story!
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!

Freedom's gates are wide, inviting
Friends of freedom, here uniting—
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!
Freedom's cause for'er to cherish;
God overhead, it ne'er shall perish,
Liberty! Liberty! Freedom's Land!

—New York World.

Erratic California Rivers.

The unfortunate situation of settlers in the valleys of San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers in southern California calls attention to the danger with which the region in any season of unusual rainfall. The beds of these rivers are as dry as a bone during the greater part of the year, the water being diverted for purposes of irrigation, but in time of flood they become raging torrents. As the river beds have mostly been choked with deposited sand and silt the course that a flood may take is quite uncertain. It is in fact more likely to cut a new channel through highly improved property than to stick to the path assigned on the map.

This is what the San Gabriel river has done in the Los Nietos valley, a fertile, alluvial plain studded with valuable orchards and homes. In fact the course of this river has changed more than once since the American settlement, as the name "old river" and "new river" serve to indicate. Something of the same sort is happening on the upper reaches of the Santa Ana river near Riverside, and even on the lower reaches in Orange county bad washouts are reported.

In a season of late rainfall in the early '60s the whole valley between Anaheim and the present site of Santa Ana was flooded.—San Francisco Call.

Mail Long Overdue.

DRUGS AND
MEDICINESPrescriptions
A SpecialtyGEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARYLEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANAIndianapolis, Columbus and
Southern Traction Co.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour TO	South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour FROM
7:00 a. m. ... I	C. ... 6:30 a. m.
8:10 a. m. ... I	G. ... 7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m. ... I	L. ... 9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m. ... I	L. ... 11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 12:50 p. m.
1:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 5:50 p. m.
6:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:50 p. m.
8:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m. ... G	L. ... 9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m. ... C	L. ... 11:38 p. m.

L.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers. *—Dixie Flyers.
*—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.
Cars make connections at Seymour
with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and
Southern Indiana R. R. for all points
east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see
agents and official time table folders
in all cars.
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE
TRACTION COMPANY.

In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Croth-
ersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Wat-
son Junction, Jeffersonville and Louis-
ville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11,
6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louis-
ville and all intermediate points at 6:00,
8:00, 10:00 a. m. 12:00 m., *1:00, 3:00,
5:00, 7:00, *9:00, *11:00 p. m.

Freight service daily except Sunday
between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louis-
ville, New Albany and all intermediate
points.

Express service given on local pa-
senger cars.

* Runs as far as Scottsburg only.
For rates and further information see
agents, or official time folders in all
cars.

GENERAL OFFICES,
Scottsburg, Indiana.Southern Indiana
Railway Co.

North Bound.

Lv. Seymour	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm	
Lv Bedford	8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elora	9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am	4:30pm	9:45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at
4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.

South Bound.

Lv. Terre Haute	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm	
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elora	7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am	1:08pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am	2:25pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at
2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.

For time tables and further infor-
mation, apply to local agent, or
H. P. RALEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

COL. ROOSEVELT
NOT AT ALL WELLSuffering From Laryngitis In-
duced By Bronchitis.

HE DISAPPOINTED AMERICANS

Great Dinner at the American Em-
bassy in Berlin in Honor of the Dis-
tinguished Visitor Was a Case of Ham-
let Without the Prince of Denmark,
the Colonel Being Unable to Attend
—Meeting of Colonel and Kaiser.

Potsdam, May 11.—The kaiser
stepped out on the terrace when Col.
Roosevelt arrived at the new palace,
and cordially greeted the former presi-
dent and Mrs. Roosevelt, who were
afterward received by the empress and
the royal princes and princesses.
Luncheon was served in the Jasper
gallery. The kaiser presided at a table
between the crown princess and Mrs.
Roosevelt, with Dr. Von Bethmann-
Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, sit-
ting opposite, while at a second table
the empress sat between the Crown
Princess Frederick William and Colonel
Roosevelt, who had Princess Victoria
Louise on his left.

On the steps of the palace the long-
looked-for meeting between the kaiser
and Roosevelt at last took place. The
kaiser was resplendent in the white
uniform of a general of the bodyguard,
with a glittering brass helmet, sur-
mounted by a silver eagle. Roosevelt
was attired in civilian dress, wearing a
silk hat and frock coat. The kaiser
welcomed him heartily, and, preceded
by the court chamberlain with a wand,
led Roosevelt and his family through
what is known as the shell room to the
salon beyond, where the empress
awaited them with the crown princess
and other members of the royal fam-
ily, court ladies and gentlemen. After
the presentations the empress, the im-
perial and Roosevelt families withdrew
to another room, the rest of the guests
waiting in the shell room. After a
little while the empress and the others
returned to the shell room and the
court chamberlain then marshalled the
company in due order and conducted
them to the Jasper gallery for lunch-
eon, Roosevelt taking in the empress
and the kaiser Mrs. Roosevelt.

In the long chamber, hung with old
masters, with a beautiful view through
the French windows of the park, six
tables were laid for the company,
which numbered about fifty. The two
chief tables were in the middle. At
one sat the kaiser with the crown
princess on his right and Mrs. Roose-
velt on his left. On Mrs. Roosevelt's
left Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the
imperial chancellor. The others at this
table were General Von Plessen, Count
Zu Eulenberg, the American naval at-
tache, Ambassador Hill, Kermit Roose-
velt and General Von Lowenfeld. At
the second chief table sat the empress
with the crown prince on her right,
and Roosevelt on her left. On Roose-
velt's left was the kaiser's young
daughter, Princess Victoria Louise.
The others at this table were the
American military attache, Ethel
Roosevelt, Countess Keller, Prince
Solms-Baruth, and Mrs. Hill.

After luncheon, which was informal,
no speeches being made, the company
went back to the shell room and stood
in groups. Now it was that the real
meeting of the kaiser and Roosevelt
came off. The kaiser drew Roosevelt
aside from the others and for thirty or
forty minutes they stood conversing,
on what none may know, but Roose-
velt was much handicapped by ex-
treme hoarseness and a hard cough.
Before the conversation ended all the
guests except the Roosevelts left to
take the 3 o'clock train for Berlin. The
kaiser, then, with an enquiry, took the
Roosevelts in automobiles to see San
Souci palace, a mile away. The em-
press remained at Potsdam.

A special train was ready at the sta-
tion, but the Roosevelts came direct to
the embassy from Potsdam in automo-
biles. Here Roosevelt found Com-
mander Robert E. Peary, with whom
he had a short talk. He then went to
his room, where a couple of throat spe-
cialists visited him. They report that
Roosevelt is suffering from laryngitis,
induced by bronchitis, a common ex-
perience of people coming north after
being in a tropical climate. They say
there is no danger. Roosevelt has only
to be careful, to get well again in five
or six days. The embassy dinner last
night was a case of Hamlet without
the Prince of Denmark, Roosevelt din-
ing in his own room, as he is anxious
to save his voice for his university
lecture.

SECOND PRIMARY

May Be Necessary to Decide Inter-
esting Contest in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 11.—Meager
returns from the state Democratic pri-
mary indicate that the race for United
States senator is very close and that
a second primary will be necessary to
decide. Senator Taliaferro, who is
seeking renomination, is opposed by
ex-Governor N. B. Broward and Claude
L. Engle. The returns show that Ta-
liaferro is leading, but he will not have
a majority over Broward and Engle,
and under Florida law a second pri-
mary will be necessary. Broward is
running Taliaferro a close race and
the second contest will be between
these two.

HEED THE WARNING.

Many Seymour People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give
unmistakable warnings, that should not
be ignored. By examining the urine
and treating the kidneys upon first sign
of disorder, many days of suffering may
be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark,
ill-smelling urine, full of "brickdust"
sediment, and painful in passage. Slug-
gish kidneys cause a dull pain in the
small of the back, headaches, dizzy
spells, tired languid feelings and fre-
quent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kid-
neys only; they cure sick kidneys, and
rid the blood of uric poison. If you suf-
fer from any of the above symptoms
you can get no better remedy.

Seymour people recommend Doan's
Kidney Pills.

Mrs. George Cozine, 24 Mill street,
Seymour, Ind., says: "My back is a
great deal better since I used Doan's
Kidney Pills and the pain across my
kidneys has disappeared entirely. My
kidneys have also become normal and
the other symptoms of kidney complaint
have disappeared. I consider it no
more than my duty to advise other per-
sons afflicted with kidney complaint to
give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.
Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no other.

Commissioners Go Elsewhere.

Deputy Fish and Game Commis-
sioners F. M. Ehlers and Jacob Sottong,
who have been working in this county for
several days and have made a few ar-
rests, left this morning over the B. & O.
S-W, to work at some point west of here.
It might be advisable for persons violat-
ing the fish laws on White river, west of
here, to at least be good for a few days
or they may have some trouble on their
hands, as a few did here.

Saves an Iowa Man's Life.

The very grave seemed to yawn be-
fore Robert Madison, of West Burling-
ton, Iowa, when, after seven weeks in
the hospital, four of the best physicians
gave him up. Then was shown the mar-
velous curative power of Electric Bit-
ters. For, after eight months of fright-
ful suffering from liver trouble and yel-
low jaundice, getting no help from other
remedies or doctors, five bottles of this
matchless medicine completely cured
him. Its positively guaranteed for
Stomach, Liver or Kidney troubles and
never disappoints. Only 50c, at An-
drews-Schwenk Drug Co.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters re-
maining at the postoffice at Seymour,
and if not called for within 14 days will
be sent to the dead letter office:

Ladies

Miss Cora Cole.
Mrs. William Kuhlman.
Gertrude Sutton.

Men

Mr. Geo. L. Clark.
Mr. Logan Largent.
Mr. C. Rex Mehr.
C. C. Strang.
Charley Tomson.

May 9, 1910.
EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

Not Sorry for Blunder.

"If my friends hadn't blundered in
thinking I was a doomed victim of con-
sumption, I might not be alive now,"
writes D. T. Sanders, of Harrodsburg,
Ky., "but for years they saw every at-
tempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail.
At last I tried Dr. King's New Discov-
ery. The effect was wonderful. It soon
stopped the cough and I am now in bet-
ter health than I have had for years.
This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled
remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asth-
ma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping
cough or weak lungs. 50c and \$1.00.
Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by An-
drews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Invited to Attend Meeting.

Dr. L. B. Hill, of this city, has re-
ceived an invitation to attend a special
meeting of the Indianapolis Medical So-
ciety, Tuesday, May 32. Addresses will
be given by Judge James A. Collins, of
Indianapolis; F. W. Terlinger, of Lo-
gansport, and George F. Edenharten and
C. E. Cottingham.

Will Promote Beauty.

Women desiring beauty get wonderful
help from Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It
banishes pimples, skin eruptions, sores
and boils. It makes the skin soft and
velvety. It glorifies the face. Cures
sore eyes, cold, sores, cracked lips,
chapped hands. Best for burns, scalds,
tever sores, cuts, bruises and piles. 25c,
at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Dora Gardner has finished painting
the residence property of Andy Welch,
on East High street. The residence is
occupied by Conductor and Mrs. Louis
J. Eckstein.

Shall Women Vote?

If they did, millions would vote Dr.
King's New Life Pills the true remedy
for women. For banishing dull, fagged
feelings, backache or headache, consti-
pation, dispelling colds, imparting appe-
tite and toning up the system, they're
unequaled. Easy, safe, sure. 25c, at
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

UNCLE JOE HAD
CAUSE TO GRINRepublicans In House Finally
Get Together.

THEY VOTED EVEN AS ONE MAN

Not Only That, but Even Ten Demo-
crats Deserted the Minority When It
Came to the Final Vote on the Ad-
ministration's Railroad Bill—And
Can You Wonder That Uncle Joe
Gave a Grin of Satisfaction?

Washington, May 11.—Uniting for
the first time this session, Republicans
of the house passed the administra-
tion railroad bill. The measure went
through by a vote of 200 to 126. Not
a Republican strayed from the fold—a
circumstance that brought a grin of
satisfaction to the rugged countenance
of Uncle Joe Cannon.

Ten Democrats deserted the minor-
ity at the critical moment. While the
bill which has thus ended its stormy
career in the house contains some pro-
visions that are objectionable to Pres-
ident Taft, administration leaders are
elated over the fact that the measure
is on its way to the senate. It is one
step nearer the statute books.

The indications are that the admin-
istration measure pending in the sen-
ate will be passed by that body the
last week in May. It will then go to a
conference committee representing the
two houses. There are provisions in
the house bill that will not be accept-
ed by the senate. Among the more
objectionable is one authorizing the
interstate commerce commission to
make a physical valuation of railroad
property. This proposition was reject-
ed by the Republican national conven-
tion of 1908 by a vote of ten to one.
Another section of the house bill that
will meet opposition in the senate is
that declaring telegraph and telephone
companies to be common carriers. Sen-
ate Republicans and the house
leaders agree that if telephone and tel-
e-graph companies are brought under
the interstate commerce law they
should be dealt with in a separate bill.

The Martin Resolutions Pass.

Three resolutions introduced by
Representative Martin of Colorado re-
lating directly or indirectly to the ac-
quisition by the sugar trust of friar
lands in the Philippines were passed
by the house. One of the resolutions
directs the attorney general to for-
ward to the house copies of his opinion
under which the sugar trust was en-
abled to purchase a large tract of friar
lands. A second resolution requests the
secretary of war to furnish a list of
names of those persons or corporations
who have acquired lands in the Phil-
ippines. The third resolution calls
for other pertinent information.
The resolutions passed are three of
a series that Mr. Martin had offered
in an effort to show that the sugar
trust got title to lands in the Phil-
ippines without authority or law and
that Henry W. Taft of New York, acting
as counsel for the sugar trust, had
something to do with the transaction.

"Nick Carter" Meets Grim Fate.

San Jose, Cal., May 11.—Eugene T.
Sawyer, creator of "Nick Carter," the
dime novel hero, is critically ill here.
Sawyer has been a hard-working news-
paper man for years and his dime novels
were produced in his scanty leisure
hours. He produces one of his detec-
tive stories every three weeks.

The Queen Mother Not Ill.

London, May 11.—In consequence of
the continued circulation of rumors in
regard to the health of the queen
mother Alexandra, an official state-
ment has been issued which states
that she continues in good health,
though she is naturally suffering great
grief.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The defense in the murder trial of
Dr. Hyde has rested its case and the
state has begun its rebuttal testimony.

The award of the arbitrators in the
case of the demands of the trainmen
and conductors of the Vanderbilt
roads west of Buffalo will not be an-
nounced before Sunday.

Through the friendly efforts of the
interstate commerce commission, a
railroad war over import freight rates,
which threatened to involve the entire
Atlantic seaboard, has been averted.

The wages of more than 5,000 em-
ployees of the Wabash Pittsburgh Ter-
minal Railroad company will be ad-
vanced as a result of the signing of a
new wage agreement to become effec-
tive June 1.

A United States artillery tender,
while towing targets for sub-caliber
tests off Ft. Casey, was struck by a
projectile which penetrated both decks
of the towing steamer. Fortunately,
no one was injured.

Halley's comet has thrown the ne-
groes of western Georgia into panic,
as they believe it presages the end of
the world. In over a dozen counties
they have quit work and are spending
time in singing and praying.

The entire northeastern part of Min-
nesota is smoldering and smoking;
vast timbered areas in Wisconsin are
being swept by flames, several villages
are threatened with destruction, and
large losses seem inevitable.

PAULINE CHASE

Travels More Than 6,000 Miles
to Help Actors' Fair Fund.

New York, May 11.—Pauline Chase,
the American actress who has made a
great hit in London in the title role of
"Peter Pan," arrived in New York to
spend a few hours at the Actors' Fund
fair and incidentally to sell at auction
a collection of 500 autographed photo-
graphs of prominent persons, including
one of Colonel Roosevelt. She sailed
for London this morning at 9 o'clock
on the Mauretania, after a stay on this
side of exactly seventeen hours.

THE PREACHER THEN
RESIGNED POSITIONAfter Submitting to a Whipping
By Wronged Girl.

Savannah, Ga., May 11.—Charging
that her daughter had been wronged
by him, Mrs. C. H. Monsees, soundly
cowed Rev. Dr. J. H. Wilson, rector
of the Church of the Ascension, at the
door of his study in the church build-
ing. Mrs. Monsees, accompanied by her
daughter, Miss Meta, went to the
rector's study.

"Here is the child you wronged,"
said the mother, and then she began to
belabor the clergyman with a cowhide.
Mrs. Monsees piled the whip until,
becoming exhausted, she swooned.
Miss Meta then seized the cowhide and
began to thrash the rector. Dr. Wil-
son made no effort to defend himself,
merely saying, "I will not resist you."
Dr. Wilson was badly injured, many
of the blows landing on his face and
cutting it to pieces. Immediately after
being cowed Dr. Wilson resigned as
pastor of the church and the resigna-
tion was accepted.

The Monsees family stands high
here and Dr. Wilson has been popular.
Miss Meta Monsees is a beautiful girl
nineteen years old. She took great
interest in church work and was
thrown much in the company of Dr.
Wilson. Two days ago the girl con-
fessed to her mother that Dr. Wilson
had taken advantage of her, and the
cowhiding followed. Dr. Wilson re-
fuses to make a statement in regard
to the girl's charge. Sympathy is with
the girl and there is a bitter feeling
against the rector.

THE NATIONAL GAME

Here Are the Current Scores in the
Three Big Leagues.

The National League.		R.H.E.
At Pittsburgh—		
Brooklyn...	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1 6 0
Pittsburg...	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 5 0
Bell and Bergen; Leever and Gib- son.		
At Chicago—		R.H.E.
New York...	1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0	5 9 2
Chicago...	0 2 0 2 5 0 0	9 13 7
Matthewson, Ames, Crandall, Mey- ers and Schlei; Overall and Kling.		
At Cincinnati—		R.H.E.
Philadelphia...	1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0	6 10 5
Cincinnati...	2 0 0 0 2 2 2	8 11 2
Ewing, Moore and Dooan; Rowan, Fromme and McLean.		
At St. Louis—		R.H.E.
Boston...	0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0	5 3 1
St. Louis...	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 3 7 1
Curtiss and Graham; Harmon and Bresnahan.		

The American League.		R.H.E.
At Boston—		
St. Louis...	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 3 10 2
Boston...	2 0 0 0 0 2 0	4 9 3
Waddell, Graham and Stephens; Arellanes, Cicotte and Carrigan.		

At Washington—		R.H.E.
Chicago...	0 3 0 2 4 0 1 0	10 13 3
Washington...	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	3 6 3
White and Block; Johnson and Street.		

At Philadelphia—		R.H.E.
Cleveland...	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 1
Philad'lphia...	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1 10 1
Joss and Clarke; Morgan and Liv- ingstone. (Called, darkness.)		

At New York—		R.H.E.
Detroit...	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0	2 5 13 1
New York...	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	0 3 9 3
Mullin and Stanage; Vaughn and Sweeney.		

The American Association.
At Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 8.
At St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 5.
At Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.
At Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 8.



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range or the furnace in
the cellar. So when or-
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it for and we will send
you the right size. We'll
send you the right, clean,
free burning kind of
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otherwise as that is the
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